Dr. John Elder

Proposes Mandatory Senior Program

By RICK LEGRO

A proposal requiring each academic department to provide a definite program of senior work was brought before a recent meeting of the Educational Council. Associate Professor John Elder (English), who designed the proposal, believes there is a need for a "capping experience senior year.

The proposal reads :

"Each major shall include a component of special senior level work as a culmination of the students undergraduate study of the discipline. This requirement may be satisfied by a designated departmental or interdepartmental seminar, comprehensive examination, or an independent writing, research or production project. Each department shall determine which of the options it shall require.

The proposal, which is only tentative at this point, will be presented before the April faculty meeting for discussion. If reaction to the proposal is favorable, the faculty will vote on it sometime next fall.

Elder described the mandatory senior program as providing a "culminating" or "capping" experience to the students education. He hopes the work will reflect other things the students have learned, tying together the students' major and "giving shape to their four years here." He noted the work would add more meaning to the senior year, which he believes is often "anticlimatic" for many students.

If accepted, the requirement would be added to the College Handbook under "Degree Requirements." As it stands now, the only requirements for graduation are the freshmen writing program, physical education credits and the recently established foundations course and concentration requirements.

Elder emphasized that he is only, "raising it as an idea." He hopes that his proposal will be adopted. But if the departments have strong objections and reject it, Elder stated that at least the proposal would give a chance to those concerned to "reaffirm departmental autonomy."

At a recent Educational council meeting, possible problems with the proposal were raised and discussed. The Biology Department stated four objections;

1) A required senior program would double the number of students they deal with and thus

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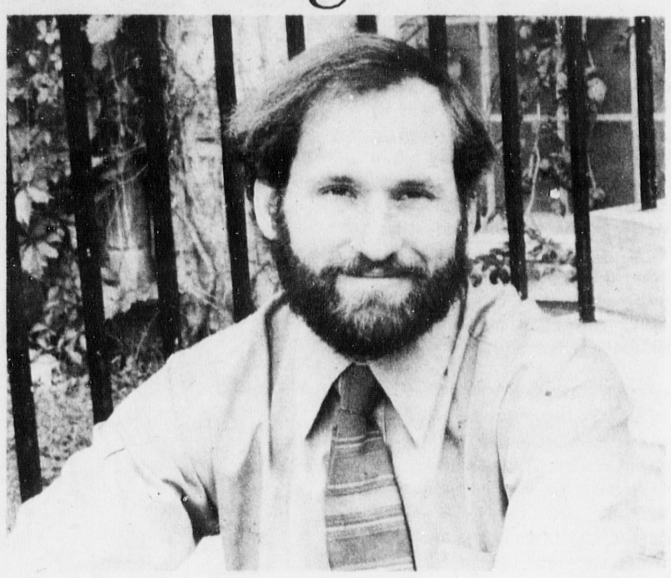

Prof. John Elder

The Middlebury Campus

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March 30, 1977

The warm days of early spring slowly melt the ice on Lake Champlain. photo by Martha Miller

No Room At The Inn

Motels Filled Up Years Ahead

By ALISON OSIUS

If you're graduating this year and plan to find local accomodations for parents and family, forget it. Even if you're only in the class of 1980, good luck trying. Local inns and motels report solid bookings and abysmally long waiting lists for such popular events as Commencement or Parents' Weekend.

What many people don't know is that even trying to make a reservation for an event four years hence is a disconcerting series of waiting lists and dead ends.

The Middlebury Inn has been booked up for years for this Spring's Commencement, although the owners "settled just about everybody who had a reservation, because there were more dropouts for this year's class than any other. We can't offer anybody else a room except for those without baths," explained Mrs. David Beach, wife of the Inn's owner. As for the upcoming Parents' Weekend, the waiting list is "eight or nine pages long—each page about twenty or thirty names. Only those on the early wait list are bound to get a room," she said.

Even for the class of 1980's commencement, she continued, there is already a 3-page waiting list. "We even have some started for the class of '81!" said Beach.

At the Waybury Inn, owner Bud Green said there is "not a thing left" in the way of accommodations for the families of this year's graduates. "We're booked solid three years ahead for graduation," he claimed. "With only eleven rooms here, we get booked up early."

He added that he "wouldn't suggest being on the waiting list, because people don't cancel until the last minute. We've found waiting lists to be very unproductive."

At the Blue Spruce Motel, owner and manager Florian Lindner also scoffed at the idea of any more room during Commencement this year. He is not booked, however, for the next few years—simply because "we don't take reservations until maybe five months in advance. We take reservations for Graduation only after Parents' Weekend in October. We're a small business, and don't take any more in advance because so many cancellations just means extra work for us."

"It gets confusing—unwieldy—to take reservations that far in advance," asserted Gary Fowkes of Maple Manor, who has a "standing waiting list that is quite long" for the Commencement of this year's class and the next, but is taking no names for the classes of 1979 and 1980. "It's not quite fair to other people. People change addresses, kids change college, or they're just not courteous enough to let us know when they've changed their minds. Then there's another problem that arises—you have to realize that some parents book in more places than one."

Fowkes agrees with Bud Greene, who notes ruefully that there are sometimes three times as many people as can be accomodated. "There are often other things going on anyway—so it's a wild time."

For students who don't know to plan early, it could be not just a wild time, but a supremely frustrating one,—as they find themselves faced with all kinds of relatives and no place to put them.

Lawson Named Athletic Head

By JIM LABE

Thomas Lawson has been appointed new Athletic Director at Middlebury. College President Olin Robison announced the appointment at the Board of Trustees meeting this past week.

Lawson will succeed Dick Colman, who is retiring at the end of this academic year. Lawson is currently Head Coach of the basketball team and the golf team, and is Assistant Coach of the soccer team. This year he also served as Assistant Athletic Director.

Lawson's appointment is the result of a six month search by the Athletic Director Search Committee. The Committee screened more than eighty candidates for the position. Dean of the College John Spencer was chairman of the Committee.

"I think that we made an excellent choice," said Spencer. "Coach Lawson knows the physical education system extremely well and has the respect of his colleagues. He is a very efficient and able administrator."

Lawson first came to Middlebury in September 1969 as an Instructor in Physical Education. He became Head Coach of both the soccer and basketball teams in 1970. He continued to coach both teams until last year, when Ronald McEachon became the new soccer coach.

Lawson, a native of Vermont, graduated from Springfield College in 1961. For the next two years he was Assistant Principal and Basketball Coach at the Krafterly Academy. He then served six years as both the soccer team and basketball team coach at Proctor High School in Proctor, Vermont. While at Proctor, Lawson coached the basketball team to a record-breaking 79 wins and 9 losses, and the soccer team to a 74-4 record. "I don't believe there's any other coach in America that has coached two teams to such incredible records," said Colman.

Lawson will not institute any immediate changes in the athletic program at Middlebury. "There will be changes that will occur in the long-run, however," he said. Lawson plans to re-evaluate the entire physical education program at Middlebury. Any changes will come as a result of the evaluation.

"Serious thought will be given to the growing programs and changing needs of athletics at Middlebury," said Lawson. He cited this year's addition of the women's squash team and ice hockey team as examples of new programs for which the college must adjust. He said he is in favor of a strong athletic program for women.

There are several goals that Lawson would like to work toward in the future. "I would like to see Middlebury's involvement with NESCAC (New England Small College Athletic Conference) grow. Our number one priority will be to stay within their established guidelines," he said.

"I will work towards equality and balance throughout our athletic program. Too often there has been too much concentration on intercollegiate sports, and our intramural program has consequently suffered," he added. Lawson said that he would like to get all Middlebury students involved in the athletic program.

Lawson is not sure if he will continue to be Head Basketball Coach. "I would like to continue coaching the team for the next two years," he said. "However that is something that I will have to discuss with Spencer."

As basketball coach, Lawson brought the basketball team to several Eastern College Athletic Conference tournaments and set two all-time college records.

Asked what he thought of his successor, Colman replied, "I'm very pleased and think that he will do a wonderful job. He certainly deserves it."

President Attends Town Meeting

Mr. Peanut Visits Clinton, Mass.

Four hours southeast of Middlebury lies Clinton, Mass., a small, predominantly Irish-American town. March 16 was no ordinary day for the citizens of Clinton. That was the day when President Jimmy Carter attended a special Clinton Town Meeting and fielded questions from the townspeople. The following report, reprinted by permission of the Middlebury Valley Voice, was submitted by a Middlebury freshman.

By GARY NAMM

The exit from the expressway is obscured by construction and barely visible. There is little sign of life along the roads which wind through the rustic central Massachusetts countryside.

Then you come upon a sign that reads "Entering Clinton—Incorporated in 1850." A couple miles farther along, a hand-painted sign hanging off a tree declares "The Thompsons Welcome Jimmy Carter."

And that's just what Clinton, Mass., did two weeks ago. Thousands of people were on hand to welcome the President of the United States in his first of a series of meetings with the American people at the grassroots level.

Driving along Clinton's Main Street hours before the President would address 850 local residents and members of the news media, one could hardly avoid becoming lifted into the spirit of an American happening.

Nearly all the storefronts had signs welcoming President Carter, along with the traditional Mr. Peanut signs. The sidewalks were filled with people selling "Clinton Welcomes Carter" buttons, a special town newspaper, and other souvenirs.

Children, as well as adults, were waving miniature American flags left and right, underscoring the fact this was no ordinary Clinton day.

A man on the street said, "It's like the signing of the Declaration of Independence all over again." It was simply patriotism at its highest.

When Air Force One touched down at Hanscom Air Base at 4:50p.m., a loud roar of cheers ad screams went up. President Carter told the crowd it was his very first flight on Air Force One.

After the President shook hands with the crowd and gave the customary "grin that helped him win," he traveled in an open-top motorcade past an enthusiastic welcoming group to a local motel.

There he dined with Massachusetts Governor Michael Dukakis, Senator Edward Kennedy, and several Massachusetts congressmen.

When I drove down Main Street again an hour before the Town Meeting would begin, swarms of people were headed toward the Village Green area where the Town Meeting was to be held in the three-story, white, colonial Town Hall.

I soon became caught up in the flow of green-dressed people headed toward Town Hall. As I approached the Village Green, I could hear a marching band playing, "When Irish Eyes Are Smiling." When I looked around, I could see the town, with its 75-percent Irish population, was indeed smiling, happy, and excited.

Straight ahead stood the well-lit Town Hall surrounded by barricades and Secret Service people. In order to get to the press entrance, I pushed my way through a group of demonstrators calling themselves the "Unemployed Workers Organizing Committee." There were several other demonstrations going on outside town, but all were peaceful in nature.

I finally reached the press entrance and was thoroughly checked out by three Secret Service men guarding the door. As I walked up the stairs to the press section in the balcony, I heard a man yell, "The President's coming! The President's coming!"

My seat in the front row of the balcony afforded me the best possible view. Down below were the co-stars for the meeting—the 850 randomly selected townspeople of Clinton. These mostly middle-aged citizens wore green boutonnieres and corsages, and most were smartly dressed in green attire.

All were anxiously awaiting the arrival of Jimmy Carter.

The stage was set with different shades of green flowers and a picturesque hand-painted New England scenic backdrop behind the electronically equipped Presidential podium.

Shortly thereafter, Senator Kennedy, Governor Dukakis, and the other Massachusetts representatives took their seats in the front row of the center section of the balcony.

Just as they were getting settled, the star of the night's Town Meeting appeared on stage.

The 126-year-old Town Hall literally shook with excitement as the President of the United States stood before us all.

The old-fashioned Town Meeting had a new twist—the President of the United States at the speaker's stand—and the townspeople were only too happy to welcome Jimmy Carter.

The appearance of the President brought everyone to their feet applauding—something they were to do several other times during the 90 minutes Carter fielded questions from them.

Outside the Town Hall could be heard thousands of other persons who were not picked to attend by the random lottery.

Finally, when everyone calmed down, the President took questions from the townspeople. The questions covered a wide variety of topics—from the Mideast to abortion to energy policy—and Carter was frank and straightforward answering the people of Clinton. The questions were not pre-arranged.

Carter appeared to be as excited about this special Town Meeting as the townspeople themselves.

Carter set the tone of the evening with the opening remarks: "I haven't been in government very long. I've got to learn and I'm eager to learn...What gives me a sense of confidence in myself and confidence in the nation is the support...and questions and criticisms of people like you."

The townspeople appeared to be able to relate to the President particularly well when he answered questions about inflation, welfare, and taxes.

He pointed out that he pays his family's food costs out of his own pocket and said, "We found out first-hand about how high prices

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Students Give Caradon Enthusiastic Response

By MIGUEL SANCHEZ

"When he walked out onto the stage, I felt like there was a piece of history standing in front of me."

This is one of many reactions students had to Lord Caradon's visit to Middlebury College last week. During his stay, the former British ambassador to the United Nations lectured to various political science, history and English classes.

Students seemed generally impressed by Lord Caradon's personality and presence. "He's a charming man," said one student. "He's been cultured and trained in social etiquette. He's a good speaker and tells a great story."

"It was great to have him here," said another. "He gave some realistic content to what we've been talking about in class."

One student liked the fact that "instead of giving a lecture and leaving, he stayed and became involved with the students and faculty."

Many students felt the experiences Caradon shared with the classes were valuable. "The fact that he has experienced all these great things in history which I will never experience set the tone of his visit for me," said one freshman.

Another student said, "It was a very enlightening experience to see someone who has been in the counsels of power for so long...His experience in politics shows that things really can be done and that the individual really does count."

Although students generally reacted positively to Lord Caradon's visit, some questioned particular aspects of his philosophy.

In response to the former ambassador's emphasis on the individual in international affairs, one senior suggested this type of thinking is outdated. "This is a holdover from old aristocratic diplomacy from the 1800's, Metternich and the concert of Europe type deal which stresses the individual," said the student.

The same student added: "I don't think he knows how hard it is to get into international relations." Agreed another student: "He's a lord, he's from a famous family and he got in at the right time. If he was born in the United States with no big name, he may never have made it."

Students seemed divided in opinion over Lord Caradon's belief that we all have an "obligation to optimism." One sophomore said that after listening to the former ambassador, "I'm more enthusiastic about the future and what I can get involved in."

Refering to the United Nations, the student said, "I see I a lot more good there than I did before," and added, "He gave me more confidence in the Carter administration."

Another student, however, said, "I'm not as optimistic as he (Caradon) is. I don't believe these problems are easily solvable and I think in the future we will see more wars and bloodshed."

"I think he has a nice view of the world, but I don't think it is in accordance with history or reality," he added.

Students were divided as to how relevant and valuable Lord Caradon's lectures were to classes. "He tells a lot of great stories...But I'm not sure he added too much to the classes," said one student.

Some students responded negatively to Lord Caradon's view that the problem with the United Nations is its members and that Great Britain and the United States should take more of a leading role. "The problem with the U.N. is the third world countries which are acting very irresponsibly," one student said.

Taking the opposite view, one student said after listening to Lord Caradon, "I believe more in the importance of the U.N. than I did before."

One student disputed Lord Caradon's view that political violence was wasteful and useless. "Violence, if used properly, can lead to a political end," he said.

Nor did all students agree with the former ambassador that many crises are the result of diplomats failing to act quickly enough. "I think it's true that in southern Africa, the U.S. let the crisis sit too long and then it was too late. But in the Middle East, I think there's always been attempts to solve it, but it just hasn't been solved," said one student.

Lord Caradon's view on the need for an international outlook in foreign affairs was also a subject of dispute. "Internationalism is fine for non-conflict situations. It's fine when you don't need it," said one student.

"If you have a real international outlook and you ignore nationalism, then by definition you're going to interfere with internal affairs in other countries," claimed another student.

The Middlebury Campus

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Sharing Feelings Helps Fight Stress

By SALLY NICHOLS

I was talking to a friend down in Painter the other day, who, among other things, was bogged down with work and doing some heavy thinking. He told me that when he was finished with his tests, he was going on one hell of a drunken binge, to relieve the stress. I began to wonder how many other people are like him, for the tension and anxiety of the last two weeks has affected more than a few students.

From an academic perspective, Dean Erica Wonnacott tried to explain the reasons for student tension. She said that although students are aware of academic deadlines for a while, "Human nature is to let things slide a bit." Thus, she recognized the dilemma of jamming too much work into too little time. Her only advice was: "Try to plan your work better the next time so you don't get caught."

Womnacott's advice may be of little consolation to active students involved in academics and extracurriculars, and I wondered if teachers are at all sympathetic to student dilemmas.

Wonnacott thought that the faculty is fairly responsive to student stress. However, she did admit that because of the "intense dedication" of some professors to their respective fields, they tended to forget that they were sharing a student with three other professors. Said Wonnacott, "The faculty's pretty darned good, and that sometimes produces inflexibility."

Whether faculty 'inflexibility' and academic stress are hazardous to student health is debatable, but the infirmary has been swamped with more visits this term than in many previous ones.

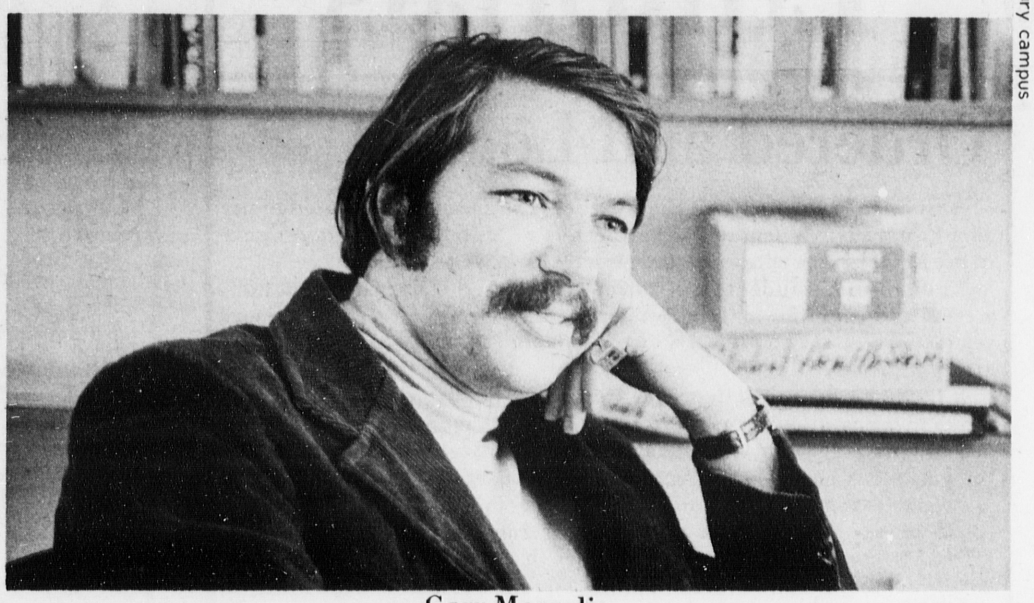
"I've never seen such a busy office situation," said Nurse Mackey. With the recent outbreaks of German measles and flu, illness has overtaken many already exhausted students.

Mackey doubted that academic pressure is the major cause of student illness. However, she did assert that sickness is magnified by exhaustion. Students need their sleep, she said, and "a lot of them are just overtired."

Mackey admitted that, with so many cases of flu, it sometimes appears as though the infirmary handled individual cases too lightly. "A cold is a cold is a cold," she said, underlining that aspirin, gargle, and sleep are the best methods of treatment.

"Everybody's ready for a vacation," said Mackey, adding that the ultimate medicine is to "go find some sun."

The most realistic advice on how to handle student stress came for College Psychologist Gary Margolis. A marked increase in student visits to the counselor has given him insight to the student situation. Margolis assuaged that there is no one way to alleviate college pressure. "Each individual experiences a stress differently," he said.



Gary Margolis

Margolis thought is is wrong for students to blame their problems on the College environment. "I feel that people are individually responsible for their mental health," he said. Blaming Middlebury as the cause of a problem takes away one's responsibility to cope with their own problems.

Moreover, Margolis recognized that college is a naturally pressured time of life. People face conflicts between feelings of dependence on their families and the independence of beginning personal relationships.

The best way to alleviate stress, Margolis advised, is to discuss problems. Sharing feelings is a "really good safety valve. 'People don't like to feel vulnerable," he said, adding that students often withdraw into themselves rather than openly confessing their emotions. Although people worry about overburdening their friends with their problems, he emphasized that discussing thoughts can reveal empathetic feelings in another person.

Prof. Russell Leng

Leng Appointed Dean

By JIM LABE

Acting Dean of Sciences Russell Leng has been appointed to serve as Dean of Sciences for the next three years, College President Olin Robison announced the appointment of the Board of Trustees meeting this past week.

Last May, Robison temporarily appointed Leng as Dean of Sciences when reorganizing the college administration. The position was one created by Robison after he abolished the former Dean of the Faculty position.

Leng first came to Middlebury in September 1966. He was an assistant professor of Political Science until becoming an associate professor in 1970.

Leng graduated from Middlebury College in 1960 and received his Ph.D. from American University in 1966. Before coming to Middlebury he spent one year working for the Congressional Research Service of the Library of Congress.

The Dean of Sciences deals basically with faculty matters in the division of social sciences and the division of natural sciences at Middlebury. Leng handles matters such as departmental budgets, faculty recruiting, curriculum planning, and faculty reappointments. He was responsible for arranging the recent campus visit of Lord Caradon, former British Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and the United Nations Representative.

In addition to serving as Dean of Sciences, Leng intends to teach at least one course in international politics each semester.

Seniors Win Fulbrights

Two Middlebury College women are included in a select group of seniors who have won Fulbright Scholarships for research and study abroad next year.

Karen Stolley and Melissa Lovell were chosen to receive the coveted Fulbrights on the basis of their academic record and their proposed research projects.

Stolley, a Spanish major, will spend her academic year at the University of Los Andes in Bogota, Columbia, doing independent work in Spanish American Literature. She will also enroll in courses in linguistics at the university.

Stolley, who plans to teach on the college level, is no stranger to South America. She was an exchange student in Argentina for a year following graduation from high school. Her Fulbright was

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Non-violence To Be Discussed

By BILL GRASSIE

Political Forum will explore the history and philosophy behind non-violent social change movements in a two part program during the week of April 11. The first part will be a slide show and discussion on Tuesday, April 12 at 7:15 pm in Sunderland Language Center. Put out by the American Friends Service Committee, the show gives a historic overview of non-violent movements from Gandhi's work in India to American labor and civil rights movements.

The slide show will serve as preparation for a lecture on Friday, April 15 at 7:15 pm in Monroe Lounge by George Lakey, a major activist and writer on the American scene.

Lakey's "career" in social change began during the civil rights movement. During the war in Vietnam, he participated in a Quaker project to sail medical supplies to North and South Vietnam. He has recently published a book, **Strategies for a Living Revolution**, which states a pragmatic and historic and moral argument for non-violent imperatives in trying to create a more humane and just world. Lakey is a founder of the Movement for a New Society, centered in Philadelphia.

Movement for a New Society is a rapidly expanding network of social activists dedicated to living as well as working for a new society. They organize around a decentralized network of communes around the country with contacts in many countries around the world.

Lakey's talk will be entitled, "Non-Violent Struggle: Fact and Fallacy."

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Editorials

Ordered and Logical

Associate Professor John Elder's recent suggestion that Middlebury adopt a mandatory senior-level project as a "culminating" experience of the Middlebury education makes a lot of sense to us.

Though some students will object to increased academic restriction, we believe that the idea is not only timely—in an era of increased restriction—but also logical when considered with the theme of liberal arts education.

If it can be accepted that the liberal arts education should include facets to many different areas to give a students more varied experience tan he would get in a vocational school, then we must also recognize the value that can be inherent to a senior project.

Properly administrated and overseen, a mandatory senior project could be an integral part of "active" education, as described by several professors and former professors this week on page 6. Students do spend too much of their time passively accepting knowledge in lectures, in reading assignments, and in following lab instructions. They seldom take an active role in their own education. This is not their fault. The fault seems to lie in the educational system.

For once, however, we believe there is an easy way out of an institutional flaw. Instead of allowing the system to encourage passivity, let us introduce elements of activity. Through a thesis or a well-organized seminar, a student must undertake real action in his research, his own curriculum, his sorting of facts, and his compilation and presentation of data. There is no other way to guarantee that a student graduating from Middlebury has survived the challenge of academic independence.

Although only seven out of 24 departments at Middlebury do not require some type of senior-level work, the fact remains that some students are graduating from these seven departments without having attained real academic independence. Their curriculum is dictated to them. Their professors, in their courses, tell the students exactly what is expected of them. And the students graduate perhaps without ever having exhibited any academic motivation or independent capability whatsoever.

It seems that liberal arts is returning to be known as "knowing something about a lot of things" instead of as "knowing only what you want to know". If this is true, it is as it should be. We wholeheartedly support the idea of introducing a more ordered, logical structure into the Middlebury education.

The Midterm Blues

When it came time to think of editorials this week, the only constructive thing we could think of was to moon President Robison's rose garden. Unfortunately, the thorns would probably be too unbareable even for us.

What a week. Dusty McNichol, our trusty and lusty Sports Editor still can't decide whether he should buy Al Schol's old beat up car (complete with rebuilt engine) for $500. The *Campus* officially endorses the suggestion that he buy it. Unfortunately, his parents aren't supposed to know he's going to buy it—but when they get their latest copy of the *Campus* in the mail and read this, they're sure going to find out. They'll probably kill him.

Ned Farqhuar alias "Newsman Ned" (The frats have even better names for him) may also be near death. He got married over Christmas, and his parents still haven't been told. Worse yet, his wife (Vavavavoom!) was up visiting him this weekend, but he could only see her for 20 minutes—mainly because he was doing a *mea culpa* sacrifice job in putting the *Campus* to bed. (Now that's adultery!) So Ned's wife will probably kill him.

Meanwhile, Editor-in-chief BC from DC collapsed over a Cuba Libre down at Mr. Up's, along with Features Editor Carol "Kojak" Hubregsen. It's a damn good thing they weren't recognized. Robison still can't figure out what happened to his roses.

Someone (C'est moi) suggested we should blast our fellow students for tracking mud into classrooms and being generally inconsiderate (as many of us are) to "lower class" service employees. We'd gladly trade five down vests for one crusty janitor any old day—but we decided it'd be unfair to condemn our fellows for being spoiled little rich kids. Everyone's sick of hearing it anyway.

And that's the crux of the biscuit. Everyone—you, us, and Robison's roses—are plumb fizzled out. Sick of it. Energy lacking. It's too hard to care about saving the free world, helping the poor, or writing an editorial that no one will read (or believe) when you've just finished blowing two midterms and still have 500 pages to read for your next one.

The midterm blues. The campus and the *Campus* are crawling out from under them. Fortunately, a week-long break is upon us, and we'll all have time to rest.

We might even be back in a few weeks. BC back from DC, where he'll have subverted the nation, and Ned back from his pasture in Maryland where he'll have frolicked with his horses. (Talk about adultery.) And Dusty back with his new used car.

Have a good vacation everyone. See you in a few weeks.

Letters To the Editor

Frat Debt Was Expected

To the Editor:

I am writing to correct what appeared to be too "quick" a look at Sig Ep's financial status. Written in the article "Frat Finances" is that "only Sig Ep has a large outstanding debt for unexpected roof repairs last summer."

To the contrary, the new roof which replaces one that had been in our service for 60 years, was indeed an **expected** house improvement expenditure and has been completely paid off.

Improvements of this sort are always kept in mind at Sig Ep, and if they become necessary, we rely on alumni corporation reserve to help finance them. Thus, the roof repair did not throw our operating budget into debt. In fact, we expect to have a balanced budget at the end of the spring semester, which is a comfortable condition to be in when we move into the '77-78 school year.

We appreciate the **Campus'** giving fraternities such great exposure in the March 16 issue, but also recommend it get its facts straight. We feel it has been an outstanding accomplishment on our part to raise Sig Ep from a financial grave to solvency, and expect the recognition of this instead of falsely being reorganized as the only fraternity being deep in debt.

John Jacobs
President, Sig Ep

Raps Conformity Principle

To the Editor:

The decision to terminate the food rebate was based on the premise that those students who take advantage of the rebate do so because of a vegetarian diet. I have been off the meal plan since last year but my reasons for desiring such a situation are many, and the vegetarian alternative cannot solve them all.

What is to be done for those students who eat only pure foods; who avoid artificial color and flavor, and preservatives? Obviously they do not number among the majority but that is certainly no reason to force them to accept the tastes of non-concern of the majority. This school is a small one and has always emphasized its concern with the individual; it should be able to accommodate the differences that exist among individuals, their very differing needs and lifestyles.

The assertion that this school is a "residential" one, and that therefore students should eat together, may reflect an opinion but it should remain one opinion among many, rather than becoming the grounds for enforcement of a "school code" whose conformity becomes the primary principle.

I am not looking for "parents" from the school administration—the ones I have are quite adequate— so I would greatly appreciate it if I were left to deal with the personal aspects of my life in my own way, and with a little respect for both the differences and the rights of individuals.

Anne Reding '78

Acrimony and Disbelief

To the Editor:

I was delighted to receive the Women's Union Survey on the gynecological facilities here at the College. This is the perfect opportunity to hopefully rectify a few injustices displayed to some of my fellow-women. True, this may seem an embarassing topic to discuss publicly, but I hold optimism that guys as well as girls, and teachers might appreciate a glimpse at what goes on behind the Infirmary's "closed doors."

Granted, I extend total due credit to the doctor and nurses who are here specifically to help the students. I sympathize with the tiresome task of tending to sick people day in and day out. They are on the whole, extremely patient folk.

Still, I retain some acrimony and disbelief concerning an incident which I witnessed a friend experience last year. As previously stated, the nurses are usually nice. But this time, they were out of line, so I write this for my friend, well knowing that "she" could be myself, or you, or your lover.

She feared she was pregnant. Yes, perhaps in the nurses' eyes, she, being a member of the "younger generation" had fallen victim to the temptations of sex. At any rate, protected by contraception acquired through the Infirmary, pregnancy was a possibility in her case, and being very frightened, asked me to accompany her to get a pregnancy test.

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The Weak In Review

By NED FARQUHAR

This is the annual report on Middlebury spring vacations:

Biff Bark, Alonzo Gonzo, Malawi Zucchinisquash, and Tom Smith will be visiting the Crest Room, on campus, from April 2 through April 9. They have already made their reservations and plan to arrive on the noon space shuttle that departs Middlebury after classes on Friday. The three characters supply their reasoning in the decision, stating that "You always seem so far away form something until you really get to know it well. Shoo, shoo, shaboo." They are a punk-rock group from West Hartford, Connecticut, collecting material for their next stage show sometime in early 1984.

Three faculty members, **Throen Barbs, Havada Nuf, and Shuvit Divot**—will be completing their research in "The effects of sand on Middlebury College Sidewalks: 1975-6." Barbs is an English Professor who is serving at the State Recovery Center for bringing his chainsaw to the annual faculty-student touch football game and criticism session.

The annual spring Picnic will be held under the guidance of The Student Committee Concerned With Such Matters. An activePolitical Science Professor, Peter Meter, will preside and request donations for the further Development Fund of the SCCWSM. He also will give a speech on "Y ellow and Red: Two Colors I Like But Some Other People Don't" This picnic is scheduled for April 4 but is always held four days later because the Committe has an arrangement with the Four Days L ate Comittee, which was shown great innovation in its lobbying techniques on campus by delaying everything on campus for the next two months by four days. Therefore, April 10 will actually occur on April 14, but only on campus.

Most other people will probably be trying to drive to Florida, but will be shocked to find that Old Chapel has revoked almost two hundred student visas and will require them to check into the library daily, which will be locked and under close supervision. Dean of Mysterious Affairs Phoebe Fildrup announced that "We have responsibilities, too," but when asked for the meaning of her statement, admitted that she had stolen it from the Newsletter of the Society of Ands, Buts, Yets, and Wherefores. Her grammar was attacked but she ducked and escaped the assault.

Otherwise, little will be happening, except that **the Environmental Geology class** has scheduled an earthquake for the Hepburn-Stewart area sometime during the vacation and warns residents that it could be fatal. "That's half the fun of it all, you know," said spokesthing Nan Sequitur, "not knowing exactly what day you have it set to go off. One of the seniors has lost the data sheet and we've already buried the mechanism in a cement vault."

Speaking of cement vaults, it is expected that sometime during vacation **four students** —picked at random, it could be you!—will be abducted and sealed into impermeable time capsules. This measure has been adopted to discourage seniors staying on campus during vacation.

Old Chapel Notes

By DEAN JOHN SPENCER

Winter keeps icumin in
Loudly sing g-dd-m

(with apologies to) **E. Pound**

But there's also good news. Starting Monday April 11, dinner hours in Proctor will be from 5 to 7:15 pm. This should at last give people coming up from the Field House enough time to eat.

Peter Grudin will join the English Department next Fall as Assistant Professor. A member of Phi Beta Kappa, he graduated summa cum laude from Lehigh University in 1964 and received both his M.A. and PhD degrees from Harvard where he was a Teaching Fellow. He wrote his dissertation—"The Demon Lover: The Theme of Demonality in English and Continental Fiction of the Late Eighteenth and Early Nineteenth Centuries"—under the supervision of the renowned Comparative Literature scholar, Dr. Harry Levin. Dr. Grudin comes to Middlebury from Williams. Some of the courses he has taught are: **An Introduction to Literature, Modern English and Continental Drama, Expository Writing, Gothic Narrative in the Victorian Age** and **The Short Story Genre.** He has published extensively in his field and has also written a novel.

A reminder: Campus Security Office is now staffed 24 hours per day. The office phone number is 388-7532. In addition, the College "emergency" phone number, 388-4911, will be answered in the Security Office between 4:15 p.m. and 8 a.m. weekdays and round the clock on Saturdays and Sundays.

Commentary

Reflections in A Mud Puddle...

By KLAUS WOLFF
Professor of Economics

A long long time ago, some one calculated that there was a higher probability for a camel to squeeze through the eye of a needle, than for a man of means to pass the gates of St. Peter.

In those times, of course, camels were considerably smaller than they are today, what with selective breeding and feeding and all that, and the eyes of needles, probably made from bone, were much bigger than in the quality product of today. Nevertheless, you pause to wonder.

Is there anything in affluence that is disadvantageous to admission to the more desireable parts of the hereafter?

continued on p. 13

The Roving Reporter

by Larry Welkowitz

The African nation of Zaire, which holds a large portion of American mining and copper interests, is being invaded by forces from neighboring Angola. **Should the United States come to Zaire's aid by providing military support?**

Holly James '78 (Russian): Being a reactionary conservative imperialist, I would say yes, It would be to the advantage of our economic interests everywhere (to intervene). If we do not help them out, we are going to see the same thing that is happening with the fruit industries in South America. The nationalists took those over. So we should definitely come to Zaire's aid, especially since that is where we are getting a lot of our iron ore and copper.

Jamie Pokorny '77 (History): The U.S. should not send military support. I'm in favor of sending non-militaristic supplies, such as food and clothing. I am not in favor of military aid because I am afraid it will turn into another Vietnam.

Jeff Woodman '79 (Economics): No, I don't think they should send help. It's similar to another Vietnam situation. It's nice to try to protect your holdings in other countries, but it will just be getting into too much hot water. It's certainly not worth it, just to protect some mining interests.

Tom Porter '79 (Political Science): It's a question of the extent of what the military support should be. We must decide whether we really want to be allied with Zaire. If it's in our national interests, which it would seem to be, and if their political goals are not so removed from our own, then it would certainly be in our interest to support them, to an extent. The extent of our support should coincide with the extent to which their political goals coincide with ours.

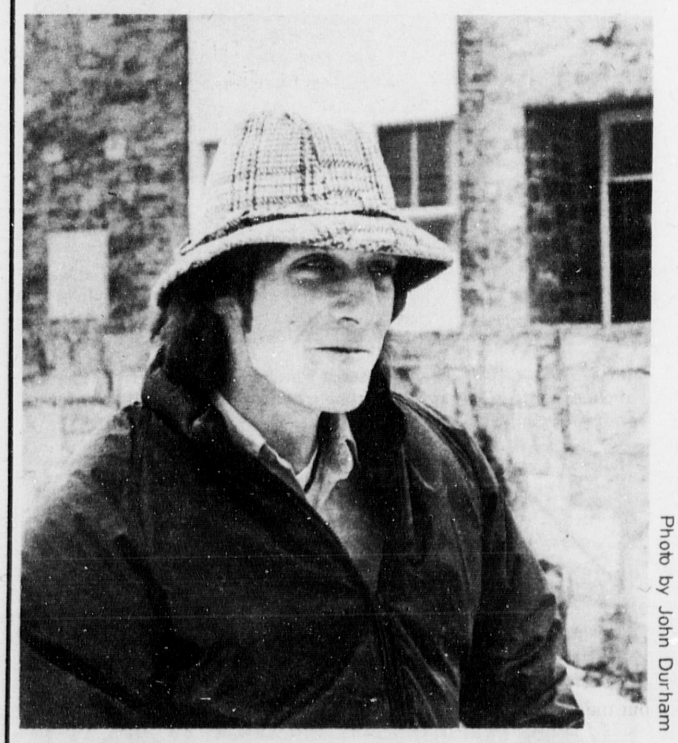

Photo by John Durham

Harry Katz '80

Greg Groth '78 (Biology): The U.S. government should not become involved in business interests. American business interests do not deserve that kind of U. S. government support. A lot of people think that the Vietnam War was a case where the U.S. was trying to protect its own interests and everyone knows what happened there. Something like that just shouldn't happen again.

Martha Miller '79 (French): Yes, we should support them. We've got to protect what we have over there, especially the American mining and copper interests.

Harry Katz '80 (Am. Studies): I think that we should show Zaire that we are still interested in maintaining an alliance, but not through direct military support. Perhaps we can accomplish this through economic assistance and by sending them non-military supplies.

Susan Soltis '77 (Am. Lit.): I feel that the U.S. should protect the Americans who are abroad always, but I don't think that we should rush in with troops until it's more clear as to what the situation is.

Photo by Tom Arcidiacono

Greg Groth '78

Jamie Hills '77 (Studio Art): No, I can't see any basis for U.S. military support. It would just promote U.S. military spending and military business which the U.S. runs on.

Geoffrey Plume '80 (English): I don't feel that we should become actively involved in Zaire. It will just create another ugly situation like Vietnam. Just because we have business interests over there has nothing to do with whether we should give aid. We should ask whether the people of Zaire want our involvement and also whether our involvement would affect Eastern-Western relations.

Jonathan Rodriguez-Atkatz '78 (English): America's involvement in Africa is a form of imperialism. The African people should have the right to handle their own affairs free from outside interventon.

The Philosophy of Liberal Arts

The Liberal Arts Program:

A WHITE ELEPHANT? A FOUR-YEAR SPREE? THE PATH TO ENLIGHTENMENT AND EXPANSION OF THE INTELLECT?

By NED FARQUHAR

"What does one mean by 'inspire'? From the literal definition of the word it means to breathe in." Reginald "Doc" Cook, a professor of American Literature at Middlebury from 1929 until 1969 and now a Professor Emeritus, still sees value in the liberal arts education, in its offering the student a chance to breathe in knowledge and broaden his horizons.

Another former professor, Stephen Freeman, who taught at Middlebury from 1925 until 1963 and then continued seven more years in the capacity of Director of the Language Schools, agrees with Cook. "There are many other ways of preparing for a job than by going to college...Students go to college partly because it's a pattern, partly because it's a necessity (for graduate school and advanced professional training), partly because they want to find out more about what the world's about," he said.

Many students at liberal arts colleges in the modern world find themselves facing great dichotomies: at a dramatic point in their own lives, they face a four year term of education which at times is purely passive. The natural active urge seems to be stifled by the very concept of education.

Other students question the worth of a liberal arts education, instead desiring vocational training which would seem to prepare its graduates with more real artillery for fighting the battles of the real world.

While the students are wondering, often their professors are watching, and applying their own learning experiences to the ways they teach, perhaps even trying to lend the students the reason for liberal arts training. Professor Freeman explained the worth of a liberal education: "If properly taught, it can teach the student how to think, how to confront a problem, how to consider the parameters, and then to bore in—to the nub of the problem."

"You know perfectly well that in ten years, you will have forgotten 95% of what you learned at Middlebury, but you won't have forgotten the mechanisms of thought, the procedures to learn, the available sources of information, and how to put it all together. That I hope college will do for you."

Assistant Professor Marc Eichen (Geography) is one professor who introduces a great deal of student participation into his classes. "I remember being passive for most of the time I was in college, and not learning very much...I know that when I have been inspired it has been in the strangest places. So what I try to do is to get people to be active. I think that the first way you become inspired is that you become an active learner. I'd rather not have people just sitting around in class taking notes.

"Five years later, after they leave here, what is it that students are going to remember? How can I structure an experience to help them? That's a really difficult question to answer," he said.

Assistant Professor David Bennett (Chemistry) also testifies to the worth of the liberal arts education, even in a field which is usually recognized as being necessarily more specialized than the humanities, even at an undergraduate level. "I do think (that the liberal arts education offers more than vocational training). I find that students very often question whether it does...The College at-large probably would think that a chemistry graduate is more professionally oriented, and trained to do more. I don't think that's true...We train him to tackle problems and to go from there—given a set of circumstances, to be analytical. I don't think that he has been trained just to do things, and that is the real strength of the liberal arts education."

As an educator in the field of Teacher Education, Assistant Professor Dick Nessen also has a goal for his teaching that stretches beyond his training of aspiring teachers: "I want people to become good learners. That's my goal...I have the hunch that most people at Middlebury, by happenstance or by sharpness, have become adequate learners. But not by design.

"One thing: I find that we're involved in a very competitive system, one which tends to put an emphasis on product rather than process...If I ask any class if they learn more from their successes or their failures, across the board they learn more from their failures. Then why are they so afraid of them?," he asked. "Because we punish it. Not just institutionally, but also personally. Another goal I have is that a kid should feel free to express himself and feel comfortable saying (most anything)...."

If the value of the liberal arts education—if not its thrust—is in teaching students basic analytical concepts which apply to more than a student's major fielf, how do teachers develop their techniques for the more far-reaching goals? It seems that participation in class——(or active learning) has become one strong means of currying interest and perhaps cultivating what Cook called "the inquiring mind."

"I think stimulation is important," said Cook. "If I propose a theory in class and I get no reaction, then something is going wrong, either with the class or with me, or with the presentation of my theory. If I get a good reaction from the class, that is going to continue, and to do very much in the way of thinking on my own part... William James was probably one of the really fine teachers in the American background, and he had a fine

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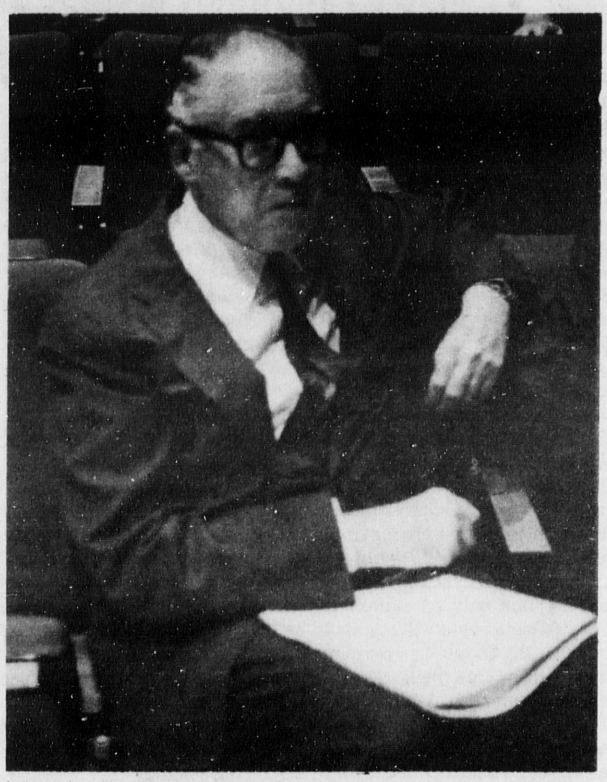
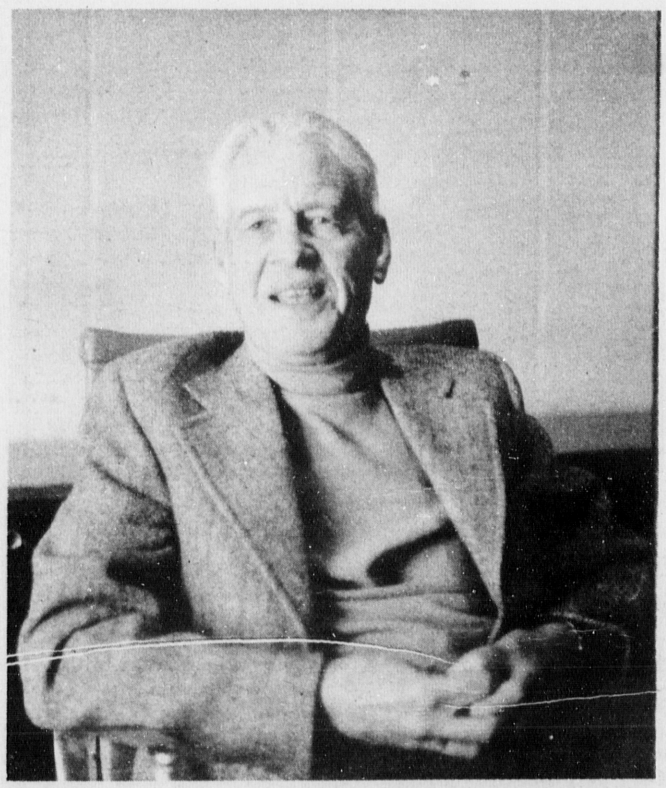
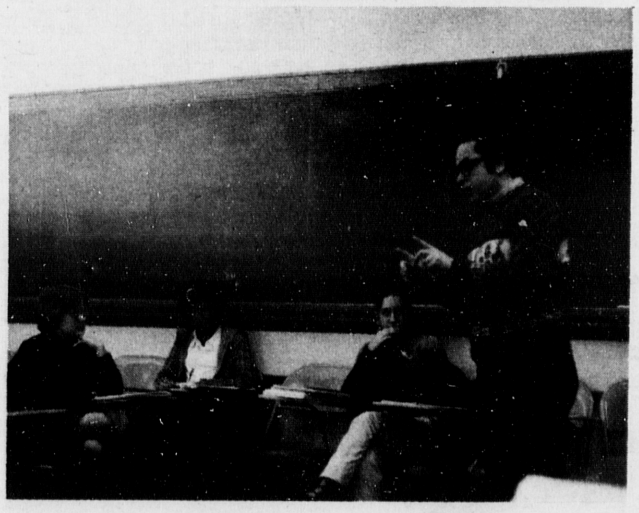


(above) Professor Emeritus Reginald Cook (American Literature): "...In coming to college, the whole world simply opened out before me..."

(below) Asst. Prof. Marc Eichen (Geography): "...What I try to do is get people to be active."



(above) Vice-President Emeritus and Professor Emeritus Stephen Freeman (French): students want to "find out more about what the world's about."



(above)Asst. Prof. Dick Nessen (Teacher Education): "...a kid should feel free to express himself and feel comfortable saying (most anything)."

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The Familiar Tree...

The Business of Being a Midd Graduate

By ANDREW KIRKALDY '76

Decisions. A time comes, and choices must be made. It's usually rigged, and even the course of not choosing becomes a decision.

Choosing a course of work, on which you must rely to obtain those multi—lingual green bills, is a decision more important and unfortunately more complicated than selecting tacos instead of pizza at the Rosebud.

Steve Snow and Doug Garver made their decisions a few days before graduating from Middlebury last June. They purchased a failing business in town with the hopes of turning it around.

For the past nine months, the two men have operated the "Familiar Tree, Ltd.,"selling discount beverages, also known as cheap beer and wine with groceries on the side. Their store is on Seymour Street next to Fire and Ice restaurant.

They have turned the store around 90 degrees. The operation breaks about even on a slim profit margin on most items. Beer prices in Middlebury are lower, with a 10% to 12% markup, than in most of the rest of the state, where markup is from 12% to 15%. The reason for the lower prices is the competition in town. The capitalist theory of competition keeping prices down seems to work well among small town businesses.

Doug's and Steve's decision to stay in Middlebury and run a package store was spontaneous. Each originally had other plans, which were dropped when the opportunity came along to buy the former "Your Brother's Beverage House."

In fact, if Steve hadn't had a broken down Alfa Romeo, they wouldn't still be in Middlebury.

"I had no money and no job, much like my contemporaries in my class, and I decided to sell the Alfa," Steve said. "So I took an ad out in the Valley Voice. Iwas looking to see if the ad was right, and I saw the ad selling a 'small Vermont store'."

Doug and Steve , off—campus roommates at the time, learned that the store was Your Brother's, and that it had fallen on hard times.

"It was spring and we were seniors. We had nothing else to do, so as a joke, we started to inquire," Steve said.

The proposition became more attractive as they looked into it further. Financing was obtained from their parents after it was judiciously mentioned that the store was cheaper than a year of graduate school.

Both were convinced that with a lot of work and some changes in the goals of the store, they could make a go of it.

The idea of running a small business in a town where they already had friends, on campus and off, seemed to click. There are definite rewards in small business—if yours is the one in five that becomes successful.

Doug was drawn by these rewards; he enjoys being his own boss and having his own business, and he enjoys the regular, personal contact which comes from running the Familiar Tree.

Doug was ready to depart for Lake Tahoe and a job at a gambling casino, but he succumbed to the "Vermont mystique." Victims of this not unpleasent ailment have an uncontrollable and often inexplicable urge to remain in Vermont. It's rather like a much higher quality version of a Big Mac attack.

I've never been able to say what it is. Vermont is Vermont. Living is low—pressured and the people are good," he said. "There's something that makes Vermont different."

Steve opted for the Familar Tree instead of further pursuit of his study of Russian. His explaination of his partnership in the Familar Tree starts with Nietzsche.

"Wasn't it Nietzsche who said,'Where solitude ends, the marketplace begins'? Well, I was O.D.'ed of solitude. I wanted to get into the whole new concept of a marketplace," he said. "When people come into the store, there's a sense of community. I want to stay in one place for a while, a place where people's routines intersect, creating the community

Actually, we wanted to make a million, but we didn't have the half million down to do it," he added.

At first, the two seem an unlikely partnership. Doug is quieter, but more intent and assertive. Steve is more outgoing and loquacious, which means if given half a chance, he'll talk your ear off, preferably about jazz, jive or the Red Sox.

Both now feel their differences make for a stronger partnership. On a day to day basis, Steve is more the public relations man and Doug the organizer. Both agree, however, on their long range plans and on maintaining the loose, open manner in which the store is operated.

"We're not into the hardsell. We try to let things happen and to make the store a pleasent place to be," Steve said.

To get their new business off the ground, the first move of this shrewd pair was to buy a fire engine.

Not just any fire engine, naturally, but a 1935 red Chevy special, now replete with the Familiar Tree logo on the door. Warm weather permitting, they use the truck for some deliveries

The real work of getting started was incorporation, cleaning and fixing up the building, deciding what sort of items to stock, and much chewing of fingernails while waiting for some cash flow.

Incorporation was handled by a Middlebury lawyer, Ralph Foote. He organized the two into a board of directors, required by state law, and they also flipped a coin to see who would be president and who would be vice-president and treasurer. Steve won the flip.

A fresh coat of paint and a new floor took care of the building. The psychologically important selection of a name came next. A line from a morbid poem by Edward Arlington Robinson called "Eros Turannos" provided it:

"Though like waves breaking it may be
Or like a changed familiar tree..."

The choice suggested the

continued on p. 8

Steve Snow '76 and Doug Garver '76 (right) have flipped a coin to see which will become president of the board of directors of the Familiar Tree.

Middlebury's Co-op Takes Root

By KAREN REYNOLDS

Do you long for roasted peanuts in the shell, dried apricots or a romantic wine and cheese party that doesn't cost a fortune? Try the Middlebury Natural Foods Coop. Located at 33 Seymour Street, the Coop calls itself a "food-buying cooperative...(where) members can obtain good, wholesome, healthful foods (largely, but not exclusively, natural or organic) at reasonable cost."

Reasonable isn't descriptive enough for many items. Mild Vermont cheese sells for only $1.48 per pound, cashew pieces for $1.04 per pound, and a pound of dried apricots is only 95¢.

With its new and growing storefront operation, Coop hopes, said Mat Oxford, Store Manager, to "encourage people to use, purchase, cook with...everything having to do with natural foods at the lowest possible prices." The storefront seemed a good way to dispose of food left over from monthly orders, as well as providing a place to pick up forgotten items and encouraging non-member business.

In the March Coop Newsletter it was announced that the Board of Directors have secured a $1,000 loan to cover the costs of initially opening and stocking the store.

"It is hoped that with an increased income, storefront will be able to absorb a considerable portion of the Coop's overhead and costs, thereby reducing (eventually) the mark-up on pre-order list prices," said the Newsletter.

New shelves and counters hold barrels, bags and cans of flours, nuts, dried fruits, beans, peanut butter...and more! Once storefront needs can be better predicted, Oxford hopes to stock an even wider variety of items. Vermont and Maine wool, peppermint and almond oil Castille soaps are some of the interesting non-food stuffs available through the Coop.

The ordering for the Coop is done by its Central Coordinator, Cheryl Allen. Each month members individually pre-order for the next month, and turn their orders with payment over to their area coordinators. Nineteen coordinators are responsible for tallying their group order and turning it in to Allen. Almost 300 members order between $4000 and $6000 worth of items every month.

According to Peter Oxford, the Coop Distribution/Breakdown Manager, about $7500 worth of business is required each month

continued on p. 8

A Co-op shopper co-op shops. Photo by Richard Tarlov

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the middlebury campus

... The Coop

continued from p. 7

to keep the operation solvent.

The Coop orders from such well known health food distributors as Erewhon and Bazzini and local businesses such as Palmer's Dairy and the Champlain Valley Apiaries. Throughout the month, products are delivered to coops around the state, both by distributors and in trucks supervised by NEEP-COOP, a loosely organized group of Vermont Coops formed initially to lower trucking costs.

Three volunteers from specified area groups assist Peter Oxford, who also runs the Bike and Ski Touring Center downtown, in breaking down the total order into group orders. The first Saturday of every month is Distribution Day. Volunteers pick up their groups' order at a specified time during the day and deliver it to a predetermined member's house, where individual breakdown takes place.

Membership in the Coop costs only two dollars per year, and a little volunteer time spent breaking down or picking up. Peter Oxford estimated this time as about six hours per year per member.

Although members are charged 5% mark-up, and non-members 15% on storefront purchases, the savings can still be quite substantial.

Coordinator for the College area is Peter Rubin, who can be reached at 388-6477, or at his home at 9 College Street. Storefront hours are normally 9-5 Tuesday and Thursday and every Saturday (except for distribution day) 9-12.

You Don't Have To Be Grown-up To Co-op Shop

Library Offers Exhibit

A collection of rare first editions and documents, tracing the development and purpose of the little magazine and the small press, are on exhibit in the lobby of Starr Library.

Entitled "Feet Are To Kick With," the exhibit covers the growth, influence and function of the little magazine from 1906 to the present. It will remain open to the public daily until June.

Although most little magazines were designed to provide a forum for and to champion writers who may not be commercially viable or whose standards and methods may be too exacting or new, others were launched to support political or social causes. Published in limited numbers and for brief periods, these magazines have attracted considerable attention and are valued today at as much as $4,000 for a single copy.

Containing the first efforts of such well known writers as Ernest Hemingway, James Joyce, William Carlos Williams , Ezra Pound, Gertrude Stein and others, these publications were often helpful in launching an author's career. Little magazines have profoundly altered the direction of modern writing.

Considered the father of the little magazines, Ezra Pound was connected with them as editor and contributor for 50 years. Poet and teacher Charles Olson was a major influence on little magazines of the post—war period of the 1950's and 60's.

The small press, which published many of these magazines, developed for many of the same reasons as the publications. These presses published book length manuscripts, which first appeared in part in magazines.

Little magazines moved around the country with their editors and were often published in places far from what were considered the intellectual centers. Three published in small Vermont communities were, "Truck", in Enosburg Falls, "Root, Branch and Mammal" in Tunbridge, and "10", which is still coming out of Plainfield.

"The Little Review," which is included in the Middlebury exhibit, is considered one of the most important little magazines. Edited by Margaret Anderson between 1914 and 1929, the publication introduced experimental and unorthodox literary movements and artists.

Other leading magazines on exhibit are "Twice A Year," an avant garde periodical of the late 1930's, leftist journals of the 1930's, "Dynamo" and "New Anvil", edited by populist writer Jack Conroy, William Butler Yeats' "The Arrow," a magazine of comment on theater, and "Broom," which included works of Stein, Crane and others.

... Grads Cut Familiar Tree

continued from p. 7

change of approach they wanted to adopt, and for the spreading silver maple overhanging the building.

The process of learning about inventory was more difficult. The goal is to use a limited amount of money to buy the goods which will sell the fastest.

After rearranging the insides of the store, Doug and Steve introduced more groceries and a much wider selection of wines. They constructed a wine room in the back of the store for their better wines, and dubbed it the "Hollow Log Wine Cellar."

Selecting the right bottles and goods to stock the shelves remains the most important and tricky part. As an example, Doug says that single new case of wine cost wholesale between $15 and $60, a sizeable investment for a store barely breaking even. If the wine does not sell, capital, always on short supply has been wasted. If the wine sells, more capital is available for new purchases and profit.

"You can have all the skills, but it boils down to following your own Yankee common sense,"Steve said. Doug, who has had previous sales and business experience, said no matter how long you work, "you still learn new things every day about what you have to do to get ahead."

With the exception of a course Doug took in accounting and another Steve took in Shakespeare, their Middlebury education has been little direct help in running their business profitably.

"In liberal arts, you learn to use your mind in an organized manner," Doug said. "Nothing you learn in liberal arts will ever be specifically applied."

Steve agrees, with the exception of his Shakespeare course. During the semester, he told his professor, Paul Cubeta, that he was sure the course would pay. And it has. Steve became friendly with Cubeta, who also directs Breadloaf summer school English program. Coincidentally enough, the Familiar Tree has acquired Breadloaf's wine and beer business. "I told him I always knew Shakespeare would pay," Steve said.

In addition to the inventory skills, abilities needed to run the business include fending off overly aggressive salesmen, keeping a fine eye for tax deductions, opening the store and being pleasent to customers while terribly hung—over, and developing a taste for the quality fo wine.

Doug takes the last job very seriously. If you see someone lying in the streets of Middlebury clutching a bottle of Baron Philippe de Rothschild Mouton—Cadet, chances are that it's Doug, or that he has sold the bottle.

Actually, if it is Doug, it could be any one of the better red Bordeaux wines he's clutching. After thorough research of the Familiar Tree's $2200 stock of wines, he has found these to be his favorites.

"Everything I'll recommend to a customer I've had before and I'll drink myself. I'll tell them if a wine's bad," he said. "If a customer wants a certain thing, you've got to pick the right wine and make certain of it, or he won't come back."

Nine months and many hours of work after their decision, Steve and Doug have no regrets from their choice. They find themselves happy with the rewards of small business—answering only to themselves, being in a community and knowing its people — at least for the time being.

The pitfalls to this course are the risk and the financial reward. The former is great, while the latter is a shade on the good side of miniscule.

"If you screw up, you pay for it. And you work long hours and don't get paid jackshit," Doug said. "Basically, if you want to make money at all, you have to do all the work. If you hire someone to take a shift, there go your profits."

After several months, they found they had enough money to hire a town woman to take weekend shifts and still manage to break even. Each gets every other weekend off under the arrangement, and are grateful for the relief from the seventy hour week.

When the weather improves, they expect business will pick up enough to run steadily in the black. They do not expect to become rich.

Steve and Doug feel that they have survived the period of risk, avoiding the first pitfall. Still, if you ask on a bad day what a person should do to start a small business, you might get the simple answer "Don't."

But if you ask on a good day, they'll tell you to be ready to work sometimes incredibly long hours, and know exactly what you're getting into in advance.

And you might be able be able to tell that they are enjoying themselves.

Stafford Seeks Ease Of SS Restrictions

Senator Robert Stafford, (R-Vt) has renewed his call for repeal of the law that penalizes most Social Security recipients for earning more than $3,000 annually.

Stafford called the ceiling on earnings "one of the most shameful federal taxes on the books...the tax that strikes hardest at senior citizens who have the least ability to pay."

Under existing law, senior citizens who are eligible to receive Social Security checks are penalized 50% of every dollar earned in excess of $3,000 annually. The only exclusion is for those persons over the age of 72.

Stafford has sponsored legislation that would repeal the earnings ceiling, and has also called on key Senate committees to take budget action to pave the way for the repeal "this year."

He said available figures suggest about 1.4 million Americans lose some or all of their Social Security benefits because of the provision in the law, while another 600,000 Americans "are either not working, or holding their income levels below the $ 3,000 ceiling, because of the penalty involved."

Stafford said the law is unfair because it penalizes only those persons who earn their income through wages, but does not count money earned by the rich through stock dividends, interest, pensions or rentals.

He added that it forces into early retirement many Americans who have productive years left, and also strikes at the integrity of the Social Security System that promises benefits, "but does not always deliver."

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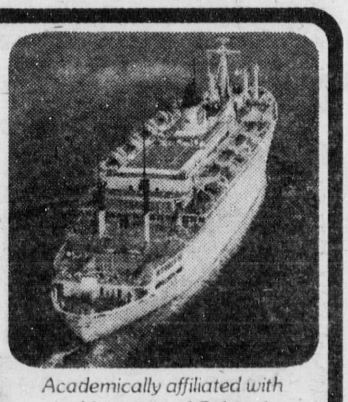

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Troopers Seek Applicants

Right now, you have the opportunity to be a Vermont state trooper. Applications are being accepted to fill 25 openings that have been created by departmental expansion and several retirements.

In Fall 1976 there were over 2000 applicants for 20 position that were open. Only the most qualified candidates obviously are accepted. But Private 1st Class Robert Duhaime, Middlebury student, explained that the latest openings may be the first of several upcoming openings.

Vermont troopers are opening a new office that will provide 24 hour coverage of the state's interstate highways. It's also not uncommon to have one trooper working per county at certain hours, said Duhaime. The state hopes to "beef up the force enough so this doesn't happen."

In addition to departmental expansion, retirements are creating new openings. Several years ago the state legislature changed the mandatory retirement age for troopers from 65 to 55. "A grandfather clause" was added making the 55 retirement age valid only for troopers under 55 when the law was passed.

"The grandfather clause is finally catching up," explained Duhaime, and several upper echelon troopers will be leaving. Their retirements are not only creating new openings, but also massive promotions.

"It makes for interesting work," said Duhaime. Controlling traffic, enforcing the laws of the road, and assisting motorists in difficulty is the obvious work that state troopers do. They also "investigate burglaries, breaks, and other criminal acts; preserve evidence; and interrogate suspects and witnesses," according to the trooper application form. "In the past several years the force has developed rapidly with additional responsibilities in marine, snowmobile, and drug abuse enforcement."

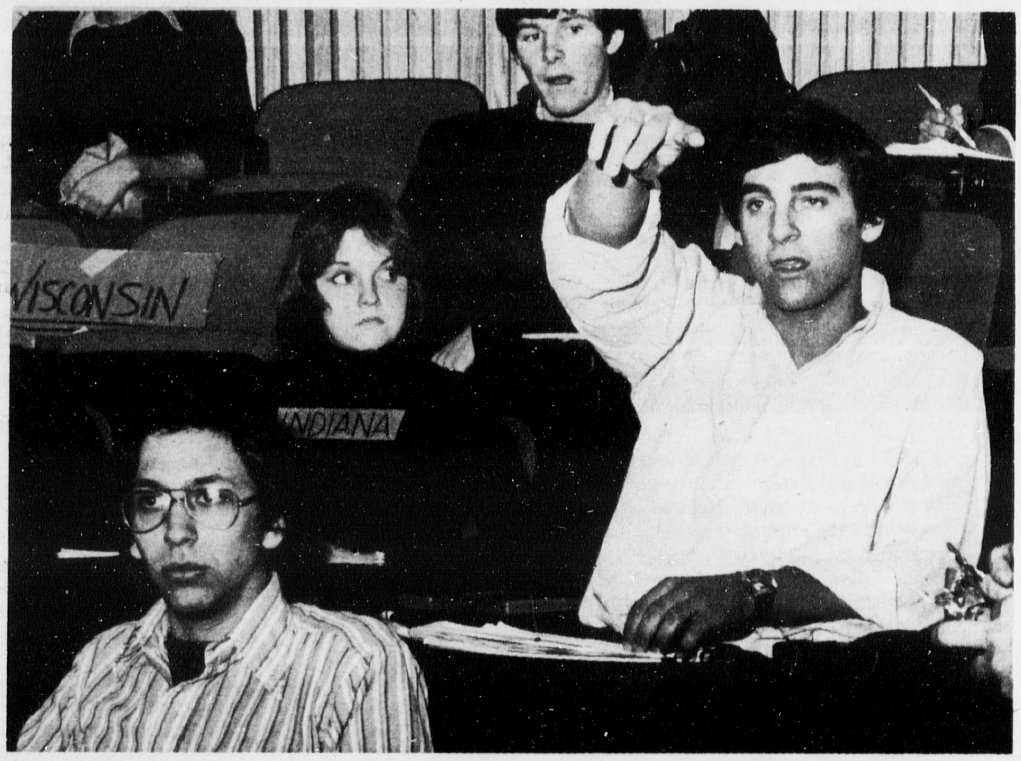
It's hard work, however: troopers work between 48 and 60 hours a week. The basic salary presently is $150 per week with 12.5% overtime. The governor may also approve a 16.6% pay raise for all government employees in July.

"It's a job, it's work, it's steady pay," said Duhaime, "which is something to be said for these days."

All candidates must meet basic requirements: They must be between the ages of 18 and 34. Their weight must conform to normal medical standards in relation to height. Vision must be at least 20/40 uncorrected in each eye and 20/20 correctable. All candidates must also undergo a physical examination.

The entrance examination process consists of six steps: a written examination, a physical examination, an agility test, and interview by senior department members, a polygraph examination and a background character check. If a candidate survives the entrance examinations and is selected, he or she will be sent to the Vermont Police Academy in Pittsford. Training usually lasts from twelve to sixteen weeks.

Students interested in applying, you can get an application at the State Police station on Route 7, south of Middlebury, across from Seven South. Duhaime, also has some applications and is happy to answer any questions. Or you can write to the Vermont Police Academy, Box 101, Pittsford, Vermont.



Unidentified delegates consider foot-in-mouth disease.

photoby Peter Culman

The Midnight Train Rider

Photoby Peter Culman

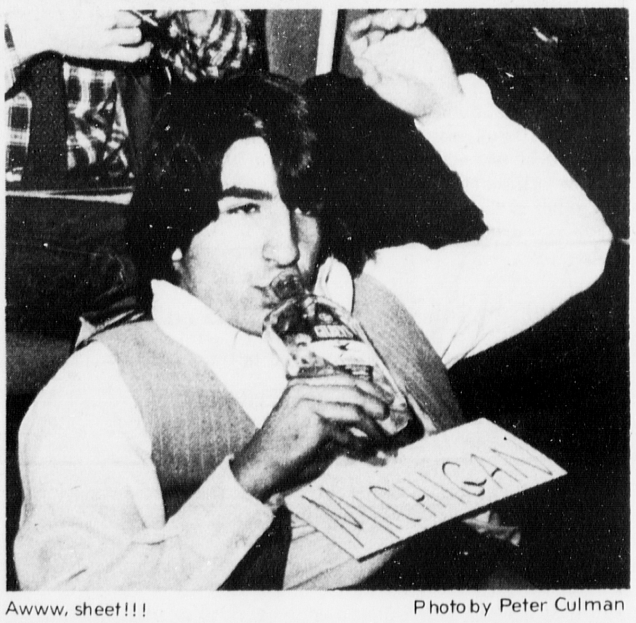
1860 Relived

Middlebury may not resemble Charleston, South Carolina and American politics of the 1970's (what's that?) may differ significantly from the emotionally-charged partisanship of the 1860's. Nevertheless, Professor William Catton's history class on the Civil War and Reconstruction last week re-created the fatal Charleston Democratic Convention of 1860 which contributed to the triumph of Abraham Lincoln that year at the head of the embryonic Republican Party.

Assuming the roles of key historical figures, the students gained insight into the complexities of political leadership that led to the Civil War.

Although the reenactment's results varied somewhat from historical fact, the humor, ribaldry and passions of the actual Convention were not lacking in three one and a half hour sessions. Hip flasks, hidden weapons, and rumors of late night amorous adventures attended the exercise—as they did in 1860.

Reports remain unconfirmed concerning Catton's activities during the week, alleged to consist of midnight train rides back and forth to Washington, to imbibe the physical as well as intellectual spirit(s) of the era.



Awww, sheet!!!

Photo by Peter Culman

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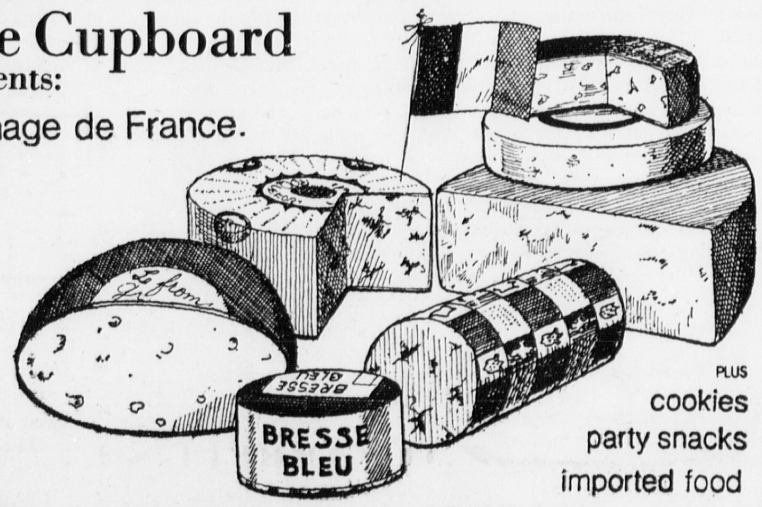

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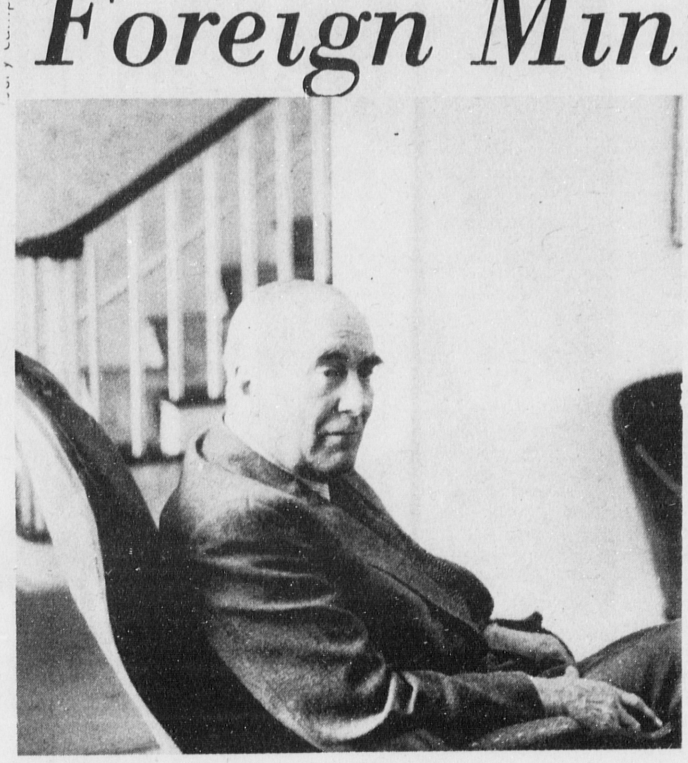
Foreign Minister Warns Of War In



By BOB CAROLLA

Lord Caradon, former Foreign Minister of the United Kingdom and representative to the United Nations spent last week here at Middlebury. In an interview with the **Campus** he discussed issues of international affairs, and emphasized three major points which he had expressed to many college groups: "the evil of violence," "the danger of drift," and "the obligation of optimism."

Caradon is a member of the British Labor Party. Now 70, he served as a colonial administrator in Palestine in the 1930's, and as a colonial governor helped usher in independence and constitutional government to Nigeria and Cyprus. In the UN, he played a key role in the authoring and passage of the 1967 Resolution 242, which established a recognized framework of principles for peace in the Middle East.

An edited transcript of the **Campus** interview follows:

CAMPUS: In a lecture to a class earlier this week, you noted that in your career you've been impressed by "the evil of violence." What specific events have caused this impression?

CARADON: My first week or two in my first post, I walked straight into the Wailing Wall riots of 1929. At the age of 21, I saw my first experience with mob violence. Then subsequently, in Palestine, I was in charge of the central area of Palestine through the Arab Rebellion of 1936-37. Much later on, I was governor of Cyprus through the Euka Rebellion against the British authorities. So I've seen a good deal of violence; I've been at the wrong end of a good deal of it throughout the world. The more I see of it, the more I think that, yes, it is, an evil.

But we can't think about the evil of violence without thinking of the violence of two kinds: the violence of terrorism and the violence of torture. One is the violence of protest and resistance, and the other is the violence of suppression.

"The violence of torture is used not just to intimidate or exercise cruelty, but to obtain information."

CAMPUS: Was the violence of suppression--torture--used routinely under British colonial administration?

CARADON: No, I think we've always stood against it. But where you get bloodshed, you very often do get strong reaction from those who are attempting to stop it. The violence of torture is usually used not just to intimidate or to exercise cruelty, but to obtain information.

When I was governor of Cyprus, we were accused often of using methods of force amounting to torture in interrogation of witnesses. We'd do our utmost to prevent such treatment, but you can never be sure that when troops are being killed, that they won't use strong methods to get the information. They would claim they do it in order to limit violence; you can only cope with violence if you get the information' you can only get the information, they would claim, if you use the methods of torture. This is unacceptable to me, utterly unacceptable. And I've done what I can, both in Cyprus and elsewhere, to stand against it.

But it's necessary to realize that there is a case (for torture). What would you do if you have 150 people in a jet airplane who are likely to be killed, and you can get the information as to where the bomb is and when it will go off by using methods amounting to torture. Would you use it or not? I say no. But some people say yes.

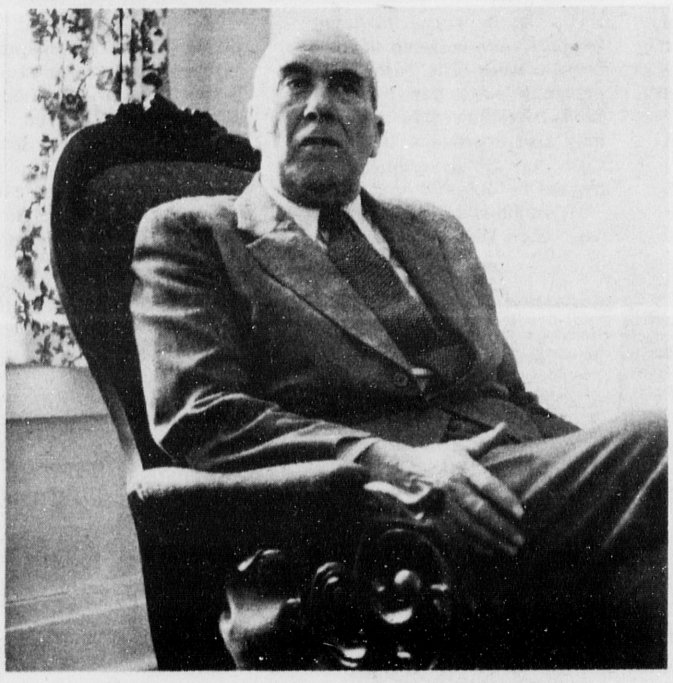
If we hate violence, the important thing is, the next principle I would put forward is the danger of drift. Most of the terrible situations which we see in the world are not contrived; they're not planned. No one wanted it that way. They've arisen nearly always because when there was still time, people would not act. They let the thing drift, and eventually it goes over the edge. If you start off from a hatred of violence, then the next thing you must have is an impatience to deal with the problem while there's still time, and to not walk away from it and hope it will go away. It won't.

The next important principle or proposition...I would go one step forward, because they go together these things, is the obligation of optimism. You must believe that action can be effective...I do believe that. International action can be effective.

CAMPUS: The Carter Administration here in this country is presently making human rights an integral part of its foreign policy. Do you think that's a proper element for a natin's foreign policy--or do you see any disadvantages to such an attitude?

CARADON: I think that what your president has said about human rights is one of the most important things that's happened in all my experience. There is a tendency perhaps to underrate it. Human rights affect the whole world. It affects all the people who are living under cruel suppression...or in hunger, in illiteracy, or in torture.

It's not only Russia we're talking about. I get the impression from some of the papers I read that it's just a dispute between the United States and Russia about some dissidents. That's very important...but when you talk about human rights, it's more important than just that. It means you're putting the individual as the main purpose rather than the nation. It's putting internationalism ahead of nationalism. Internationalism is the friend of the individual. Nationalism doesn't care about the individual; it cares about the nation. This is a very important step: to talk about human rights as the main purpose of life rather than national power.



CAMPUS: Kissinger once wrote, in effect, that when one nation makes a moral statement to the rest of the world, it leaves other natins with no alternative but to either ignore that cry, or else oppose it to the ultimate destruction of the nation from which it originates. Do you think the United States' cry for human rights may be destroying actual hopes for settlements in trouble areas of the world?

CARADON: No, I don't myself. To stand for human rights will gain the United States the widest respect in many countries, including Russia. The ordinary human being knows what you're talking about when you talk about human rights. Wherever he may be, I think there's a reaction to say, "Well, that's a fine thing."

The United States is not saying that they're the only people who are right. They're saying they believe in human rights, and they're going to work for them. That means a positive action, not just complaining...

CAMPUS: Is the United States the only nation willing to take this stand? Aren't other nations content to let governments take care of their own matters themselves?

CARADON: There is a competition between the two principles of non-interference in the affairs of other states, and human rights which are universal. The weight of President Carter comes through for the second principle. I don't think there could be a more important shift in United States policy than that. I think people are still trying to think in terms of just the advantage of one country, or the West of the East. But if you're putting human rights first, then you're supported by the claims of everyone in the world.

"The individual is the purpose and the means."

There are differences of degree in nations' records of support for human rights. The record of the Nordic countries-- Sweden, Norway, Denmark--is a very good one. My country hasn't got a perfect record, but it has in many respects taken a good position. You're not alone. You have a good deal of support.

When President Carter spoke in front of the United Nations the other day, he got a very warm welcome, even from many countries where human rights are not respected, but where they would wish them to be. You get a country where human rights are not respected, and even the representatives of those countries may wish that there will be a change in the attitude of their own governments.

CAMPUS: It's almost a cliche, howe of democratic and free countries in the you retain an optimism for human ri

CARADON: You can't expect that even if they ever were, an imitation system. But you can still hope that w can be a respect for human rights. In think there is such a respect--a grow tries too. We've just seen an election most striking acts of democratic decis seen. We mustn't despair. You can ge where they have a one-party system, a I think Tanzania would be very upset i have any human rights. The system for the individual are two different i

CAMPUS: Do you think our govern black majority rule in Southern Afri

CARADON: I very strongly think so by (Carter's) administration has giver great amany people all over the world fact that your ambassador, Andy Y mediately and had talks with those co is of great value. It raises great expect dashed.

CAMPUS: Earlier this week, you sa Africa may lead to deep divisions in United States. Would you elaborate o

CARADON: Yes. If there's a race involve the whole of Africa, as it cert near now--I believe that will have a between blacks and whites in my coun will lead to very deep divisions amo there will be differences of opinion co bloodshed takes place on a big scale

CAMPUS: Is race war in Southern at this point?

CARADON: I think it's likely to ha stop it, but not much time...Some pe already started in Rhodesia and Na violence has started. Whether the oppo take other action is going to be seized think the race war will be underway th

CAMPUS: Does Southern Africa potential for a confrontation between

"The likelihood is that there'll within a year, and an in in the Middle

that dubious honor go to the Middle

CARADON: It would be difficult to s that in long-term repercussions, the sit is possibly the most dangerous of all. T races would be much worse than a wa the Arabs.

CAMPUS: Could you indicate what the peace might be in the next decade?

CARADON: The area of the world. exists, there's also the greatest oppur for effective action now. If that chance don't like to think what the prospect w likelihood is that there'll be race w ternational war in the Middle East.

CAMPUS: Will it involve the Unit Union?

CARADON: If there's another wa Arabs, which is now likely, and if the one side, it would be unavoidable tha intervene on the other.

CAMPUS: Would the Russians actu

CARADON: I think it would be diffic Israelis are advancing on Damascus real pressing threat on the Israelis, States would take action.

It has possibilities for conflict on there's still time, and we must use the United Nations. It can't be settled by be settled by international action.

CAMPUS: Is the United States ma United Nations or are we too much alo world policy by ourselves?

CARADON: The indications are that has given some specific instances of it ternational instrument. Your Presider General of the UN at the White House. think that's happened in the last 30 ye address the UN General Assembly. Tha go out of his way to do that.

CAMPUS: In your own experience, sonal factor in international relation personal friendship between diplomat

CARADON: I'm not really a diplom ministrator. When I see a problem, I w swer is, not what could be said about it slightly different attitude from the aver

In Mid-East and Southern Africa

liche, however, to say that the number ntries in the world in on a decline. Can r human rights?

xpect that other countries will remain, imitation of the American or British ope that with different systems there n rights. In many African countries, I ect--a growing respect. In Asian coun- n election in India which is one of the cratic decision that the world has ever You can get a system, as in Tanzania y system, and still have human rights. ery upset if you were to say they don't ne system of government and respect different issues.

our government's attitude supporting thern Africa is correct?

gly think so. Nearly every action taken n has given great encouragement to a r the world. Especially in Africa. The r, Andy Young, went to Africa im- th those concerned in Southern Africa reat expectations. I hope they won't be

eek, you said the situation in Southern ivisions in both your country and the elaborate on that?

re's a race war in Africa which will , as it certainly will--and that's very vill have an immediate repercussion in my country. And in your country. It isions among the white people also; opinion coming to the surface when a big scale.

Southern Africa a definite possibility

ikely to happen. There's still time to ...Some people say the race war has sia and Nambia. It has indeed. The er the opportunity which now exists to o be seized, I don't know. If it isn't, I nderway this year.

rn Africa have the most dangerous n between the major powers, or does

t there'll be race war in Africa nd an international war Middle East."

e Middle East?

ifficult to say which is which. I think ions, the situation in Southern Africa us of all. To have a war between the than a war between the Israelis and

te what the most promising area for decade?

he world. Where the greatest danger test oppurtunity. All areas are open hat chance is missed this year, then I prospect will be. But I agree that the be race war in Africa and an in- dle East.

e the United States and the Soviet

nother war between Israel and the and if the Soviet Union intervenes on idable that the United States would

ssians actually intervene?

uld be difficult for them not to...if the Damascus or Cairo. If there was any e Israelis, I would think the United

onflict on a tremendous scale. But ust use the instrument we've got: the settled by one country alone; it must action.

States making adequate use of the much along the way of trying to set

ns are that your new administration tances of its readiness to use the in- ur President received the Secretary nite House. Strangely enough, I don't e last 30 years. And he also asked to embly. That was a remarkable act, to t.

xperience, how important is the per- al relations, meaning for example, n diplomats?

y a diplomat. I'm trained as an ad- roblem, I want to think what the an- aid about it. Therefore I may have a m the average diplomat...but I have thought that in international affairs, the individual matters. The leadership of the individual matters enormously, just as the purpose of international action is to protect the individual. It's the individual who's coming into his own now with human rights. Human rights mean the rights of the individual rather than the natim.

In Africa, the personality and policy of your new ambassador, Andrew Young, is all important. Suddenly a single individual has a very valuable contribution to make.

CAMPUS: Since you stress the leadership of individuals, who might you say, from all your experience, has been the greatest world leader you've known?

CARADON: There are different categories and different spheres. We have some great men working in small spheres, and I know a number in which there've been dominating personalities who've made a great contribution. Men like Paul Hoffman, an American who was the founder and inspirer of the United Nations Development program. In the same sort of field, Robert MacNamera, the head of the world bank, is giving a lead in the world which I greatly admire. There are many names...and I have one or two heroes and heroines.

CAMPUS: Who's one of your heroes?

CARADON: Adlai Stevenson (Former American ambassador to the UN) was certainly one of my heroes. He brought a brilliant mind and a generous spirit, and good humor to public affairs. That combination is rare. He was a man of the highest principles, combining it with his gift of expression, his sympathy, his humor.

I have many heroes...There are many names that come to mind. And that's one of the most exciting and encouraging things about international affairs. The individual can play a much bigger part than in national affairs. It's impudent for me perhaps to comment on such things, but I think the contribution of your President Carter may be greater in international affairs than in local affairs.

I have a brother who is leader of the House of Commons in a difficult time in my own country. I sometimes say I'm sorry for him, dealing with little domestic troubles, while I've been dealing with questions about the future of mankind.

"I have a brother who is leader of the House of Commons. I'm sorry for him, dealing with little domestic troubles, while I've been dealing with the future of mankind."

CAMPUS: How does it feel to have been involved in so many events that have determined the fate of men? Is it inwardly exciting, or is it just another job?

CARADON: Naturally, this is what I've been at all my life, since I first went overseas at the age of 21. I've not been home since really. I've been very fortunate. What I'm dealing with, things like race, poverty, population, race war...these are fascinating interests.

One thing that has encouraged me, coming to this college or other o f your colleges, is that I think in the new generation of this country, there is a readiness to go, an eagerness to know which is extremely important for the world. There is a realization that the drama of international affairs is something which attracts them. Young people here want to be interested, they want to know, they want to go to see.

Other people in the world haven't got the opportunities that you have for going and participating. Very few people can travel as you can in this country. And I find that nearly everyone does travel. The only wise and necessary advice I give to young people in this country is "Go!" As much as you can, as soon as you can. You won't be able to later.

CAMPUS: Do you believe then that the United States should provide the major thrust of world leadership in years to come?

CARADON: Yes. I've not always thought the United States was right in its international policies. In fact, in many cases you've been wrong. But if you're prepared to put human rights at the top, then I believe you will be far better received in the world than if you were putting merely national advantage. So, if we want to be optimistic for a minute let's look at that you're the most powerful nation in the world, you've got a new policy of working for human rights rather than national power--and you've got a younger generation coming up, eager to know and eager to go.

What would you do if you have 150 people in a jet airplane who are likely to be killed, and you can only find out where the bomb is by using torture? Would you use it or not?

CAMPUS: But one criticism made of Carter during his transition to power was that many of the names and faces of his administration have been seen before. For example, Cyrus Vance, who's been involved with Johnson and our Vietnam policy. Do you think Carter may have overlooked a new generation of leaders, with fresh perspectives?

CARADON: In general, I think you need to get a combination of experience with ideas. If you take the particular example of the United Nations, the combination of Andrew Young as ambassador and Jim Leonard as his deputy is as near right as you can hope to get. You get a man of inspiration in Andy Young, and you get a man like Leonard who is a professional of wide experience and knowledge. I don't think you want all new men. You want a combination of ideas on the one hand and experience on the other. And I think you're getting it.

But the individuals are so important. The individual is the purpose and the means. It's a new thing--it's developing now, and it's been brought to the fore by this new declaration on human rights. And it's only the beginning...It's a big step forward that the President should put, and repeat, and emphasize. You're going for the individual--wherever he or she may be, whatever race they may belong to, or country, or religion or color.

I was speaking to Anthony Lewis (of the **New York Times**) last week...and he said that for a people who have depended on the Declaration of Independence, they cannot deny the importance of the word. This business that the President of the United States is to make his primary aim human rights, the word has gone around the world. It's tremendously important.

Lord Caradon

Photos by

Martha Coneybear

Letters To the Editor

Grumbles On Goldsmith

To the Editor,

It came as no surprise to the Middlebury students in London that the Goldsmith and Bath HEE programs have been discontinued on Dr. Cubeta's advice; the distinguished professor's sentiments following his " sniffing around" were common knowledge among the expatriates. What did come as a surprise, and as a disillusioning shock, was the rationale, "evidence," and condemnation in the decision attributed to President Robison and Dr. Cubeta.

How unfortunate for Goldsmith's College that it will no longer enjoy the "name and blessing" of prestigious Middlebury College. How will this college, part of the University of London's massive system, ever survive?

How fortunate we Middlebury students are that "the college is protecting its students from non—quality stuff" (Dean Spencer); perhaps the college will extend its magnanimous protecting hand to the years after graduation, putting the esteemed Middlebury Seal of Approval on all things, places and situations likely to affect us. Maybe they'll even make sure that we're all gainfully employed in good jobs.

Dr. Cubeta's actions were, I'm sure, based on an impartial desire to make sure that Middlebury students are getting the "Middlebury-quality education", at home and abroad, and these intentions seem to be good ones. His research, however, was sadly insufficient. Neither I nor any Americans I know were questioned.

Granted, that most students over here do not, and should not, work as hard (?) as they do at Middlebury. That would defeat the whole purpose of study abroad; i.e. the absorbtion of, and intercourse with, another culture, political system and social life.

Dr. Cubeta was here at the very beginning of the term, when jet lag, registration, settling in, London and a whole new culture were combining to throw all the Middlebury students for a loop. The impressions that he got should be compared to those he would get in any freshman dormitory in the first week of September; confusion, loneliness, disillusionment, criticism and bewilderment were my own sentiments for the first few days. As at any college, it takes a while to discover courses and professors.

Dean Lindholm said that we felt " that the rug had been pulled out from under us." Yes, but by Middlebury. One student out of 33 asked for and received a withdrawal, with a full refund. Perhaps what Middlebury objects to is the fact that Middlebury students are flocking to London (and it seems, anywhere that is out of Middlebury) to study, and we are paying considerably less than Middlebury's rapidly rising tuition (with not a penny to Middlebury) and perhaps they are getting a lot more for their money.

Granted, I and others are not working quite as hard here, but then we have certain audio-visual aids to add to the learning experience. Try to imagine what it is like to see John Gielgud, live, in a Harold Pinter play, for a Drama course, or to listen to the London Symphony Orchestra, live, for a music course, or see the National Gallery , or the Tate, and the countless others for Art and Art History, the Royal Museum, and the brand new Museum of London for History, Mssrs William Blake's and Shakespeare's houses for English Literature, the House of Commons, in session, for Political Science, to be able to read the Times of London and really find out what the EEC means to Europe, to talk and live with British, Scottish, and Irish students, and learn that there is more than America to the world, to travel, for a long weekend, and receive the only valid intensive language training, in French, Dutch, German, Italian, and Spanish. The reading is the escape from the cocoonized "community of discourse," the Country Club with worldly pretentions, that sits and gloats and preens itself because it made the front page of the New York Times one day, and a two-page spread in **The National Observer** the next.

The time that I would normally be devoting to the extra hours of "real" studying I am now putting to writing and teaching myself German and Italian, discussing European politics with my roommate, seeing all those buildings and paintings that had stared off so dismally from the screen in darkened Dana auditorium, listening to University and college orchestras that make Middlebury's relatively good orchestra look like the Sunshine Music School Junior Band, using the facilities of the Arts school that would be the envy of any large American university, and discovering England in a time of fiscal and political crisis, where problems of Devolution (independence bids by Scotland and Wales), school budget cuts, and IRA bombing attacks are being weathered with traditional aplomb.

I did, myself, have doubts about some aspects of the program, and I would not have recommended it except to serious, self-motivated students, but I have discovered that in the finest British scholarly tradition. it is not the course descriptions, or the reading requirements, or length of syllabus, or class time that decide the quality of the education, but it is the effort that a student is willing to make that is the final, and telling, factor. There is an enthusiasm for education and fierce defense against any education cuts, a spirit that is sadly lacking in the United States. American high school students are not nearly as well prepared as their British counterparts, and American Colleges seem to be apologies for, rather than extensions of, an educational tradition.

If the administration and faculty institution figureheads would only take off their blinders, and stop patting each other on the back in their endless orgies of academic egotism, perhaps this enthusiasm for education rather than grades would somehow wend its way across the Atlantic, up the Northway, and into the foothills of the Green Mountains. And maybe, just maybe, if enough Americans would remove their blinders, and step down off their Big Brother/Uncle Sam pedestals (here again a valuable lesson in this course can be learned from the British), we might be able to take the first tentative steps towards a true global community. But we may have to wait a while; those presently "close to where it's at" wear the thickest, tightest blinders of them all.

Adrian Benepe '78 (in exile)
Goldsmith College

Ed note: This letter has been extensively cut for publication. Some factual errors have also been removed. However, none of the wording has been changed and the tone remains the way it was written.

Middlebury Has Faults Too

To the Editor:

I feel that Adrian Benepe's letter has voiced the sentiments of the majority of Middlebury students at Goldsmith College. But I would like to add a second, if slightly less outraged opinion to the Goldsmith controversy.

Both Adrian and Mr. Cubeta raised valid points, but to my mind there is one element that must receive primary consideration: Goldsmith will accept American students for a single semester in addition to the usual full year.

Any student who is interested in study at a British university is also probably aware of the rarity of this situation. If one applies early enough, it is quite possible to be granted admission —for the year. As a pre-medical student, I simply could not spend an entire year away from Middlebury and Goldsmith was one of the few programs available that allowed me to study in London for a period of time I could afford. A great many of Mr. Cubeta's criticisms have their origins in problems arising from this half year program.

Because the British university system runs on a yearly rather than on a semester basis, difficulties do arise at registration. For a time it is frustrating, but things sort themselves out and certainly an equal amount of confusion exists the first week of classes at Middlebury. There are courses for Americans only, but I registered for one out of interest, not because no other alternative existed.

It is important to remember that Goldsmith is a British, not an American institution. As such, it pursues a different system of education than would be found in the United States. Consequently, conflicts are inevitable, but professors make a genuine attempt to resolve them in the manner best suited to the student.

The Middlebury Administration is quite correct in its allegation that courses at Goldsmith are not of the same caliber as those that we would be enrolled in at Middlebury. I was aware of this when I applied to the program.

However, I believe that the advantages of living in London, as enumerated by Adrian, compensate in ways that Middlebury could never match. Though I have enjoyed my two and a half years at Middlebury, I do not believe that they have satisfied the demands of a true liberal arts education.

London is everything that Middlebury is not; is it to be consigned to me to explore these differences? I am sure that the Administration would agree that a lecture hall is not a prerequisite to the learning process.

In conclusion I can only offer thanks that I was able to take advantage of Goldsmith. I do not wish to hang a halo around the Higher Education in Europe program as it undeniably suffers faults. But then so does Middlbury.

Lise Lutz '78

Who Blew It?

To the Editor:

Something is definitely amiss if the Administration of Middlebury College now discredits (Un-credits?) the H.E.E. program at Bath and Goldsmiths' Colleges, when this same program was highly recommended to me, among many other students of my class. I've read the article which appeared in the **Campus**, and read Adrian Benepe's reaction; neither discusses why we are all here, when we could be scattered across Great Britain in the various colleges and universities of our choice.

Perhaps it was the soft sell approach...a "live" representative from the program available for questioning, the set-up ready to integrate Americans right into the British educational system, or, best of all, promises, promises of no red tape. Who wouldn't go for it, especially after digging through notebooks packed with addresses and undecipherable course descriptions? And besides...it was "highly recommended" by the Dean whose job it was to know such things.

A "Dean" being included in the College Administration, I would assume that most of the higher-ups ensconced in Old Chapel might have some idea of the kind of program a sizeably chunk of the class of '78 had chosen. Oh, well.

It's not the decision that I'm protesting, or the grounds upon which it is based (both of which are open to protest, but not, I take it, to serious questions, as usual.), but rather the timing. Just think of the academically inferior class of '78 returning next fall. What's a student to do?

Somebody blew it...but who? Why is a program pushed, and then pulled? Maybe everyone in Old Chapel knows, but we sure as hell don't, and I, for one, would like to know exactly what has happened.

Jennifer K. Brown '78

This Ain't It

Despite the various chuckles you may find in this week's issue, this isn't *THE COMPOST*, our annual humor and satire issue. But we are seeking contributions for our May deviltry. Submit all *Compost* articles (Keep 'em clean) to Box 2198. Like letters, they must be typed and double-spaced. Have a good vacation. Our next issue is April 20.

Letters.....

continued from p. 4

Upon entering the lobby, as we all know, you're generally asked to sign in and sit down. Then a nurse takes you into one of the cubicles, diagnoses your ailment, and helps to rectify it. Wonderful! No gripe. Now while it's true that you don't have to announce your problem publicly, my friend was asked by a nurse what she was "in for." Because there were three dudes sitting in the waiting room, my friend stammered momentarily.

The nurse asked loudly: "What? You think you're pregnant?!" Then directly led her into one of the rooms. Okay, only one blooper. It's forgivable. But what went on after she left my sight? She told me later.

All three nurses hurried into the room as though she were some sort of display. Asked if she used contraception, she replied that she did. Then: "Have you slept with him since thinking you were pregnant?"

My friend asked the nurse: "What does that have to do with anything?" "Have you?" and so she said, "Yes." Then they all looked at each other, clucked their tongues, and shook their heads, as though she were evil. The clincher came when another nurse asked her: "Well, what are you going to do if you are? Abortion, adoption, what? This is no laughing matter, young lady." She told them not to jump to conclusions until the test results were positive.

My friend left, and she was, aside from being distraught over the possible predicament, outraged at the lack of consideration on the nurses' part. They were not understanding about a serious problem. They were gossipy among themselves, and glared at her as though she were a burden to all of womenkind. A girl suffers enough anguish with a bunch of nurses making her feel ashamed and promiscuous.

As it turned out, she was not pregnant. Nonetheless, I had to call the Infirmary for her to learn the results because she never wanted to see them again. Both my friend and I are adamant that we will never refer anyone to the Infirmary for a pregnancy test until the nurses either grow up or are replaced. Can you imagine the "attention" you'd receive if you needed a test for Venereal Disease? It's downright scary. Something's got to change. It almost would be better if they were disinterested.

Anne Somers '78

No Rebate Unfair

To the Editor:

The new policy which will not allow students to go off meal plan seems unfair to me. The recently-introduced vegetarian alternative is certainly not the last word in dining possibilities. (Also, it is only offered at dinner.) It has been much appreciated by those who attempted to eat vegetarian without such an alternative, but it will not satisfy students who wish to eat on an organic or other special diet, or who simply do not wish to eat school food.

Middlebury College is a residential school, and I understand the desire to keep it that way. However, I can't believe that the number of students wanting to go off the meal plan is so large that their absence of these students at meals would detract from the sense of community the other thousand-plus of us created. Individuals have the right to eat as they please even if that means remaining apart during meal times.

Membership in a community does not mean—should not mean—being herded around. It is important to this community that students who want to make alternatives for themselves be able to do so. It is that kind of freedom that keeps vital imagination alive and encourages a refreshing variety of ideas and concerns. Forced or required participation is stifling and unhealthy. I ask the Administration to reconsider.

Connie Vial '78

Many students have complained about the college's decision to restrict the choice of off-campus eating.

Give Us Our Money Back

To the Editor:

I am dismayed with the Administration's new policy concerning the meal rebate. As far as I see it, the "problem which no longer exists" still does. The vegetarian alternative does not solve the on-campus dining dilemma. While the change in food may be welcome, the atmosphere remains the same. And for most of us who prefer to fend for ourselves, we are as tired of the atmosphere as we are of the veal parmesan.

The financial discrimination we encounter this year (getting less than half the rebate those eating in fraternities receive) is grossly unfair. It can be only lamely explained as a penalty for choosing neither community. I cannot believe that 28 students' withdrawal from the meal plan will drastically escalate the cost of food for the remaining 1900. This decision seems to me to be one which indeed has been "somewhat arbitrarily deemed."

Granted, this is a residential college, but I do not agree with the Administration that the tiny minority of students who miss that "important part of the residential life" by subscribing to neither Proctor nor the fraternities should bear the financial burden of the rest.

Give us our money back; we're not satisfied.

Jim Stolley '78

... Reflections In A Mud Puddle

continued from p. 5

Turn it around. Is there anything to the absence of affluence that stimulates the more amiable aspects of human nature?

In these days of blissful sunshine, thawing and mud, one is tempted to philosophize on these matters. If you tramp across a through soggy lawn several times you uproot a few thousand grassplants beyond redemption. Throughly crushed, sagging and turned upside down, they'll never be it back to life. The path where you will have to be reworked carefully from scratch.

"Well, who in the hell cares? There are people to do that kind of thing! In the meantime the straight line from Monroe to Sunderland et.al. is through something that would like to be lawn during summer vacations, but that's none of my business at the moment."

As you tramp across the soggy lawns (It's not my fault they are so wet, is it?" Why don't "they drain 'em better?").

You cake your L.L.Bean boots with ample mud. You go in the door, stomp up the stairs, and deposit the mud in whatever locale you happen to find yourself in.

When you depart from class, lunch, conference, or whatever, a small part of Middlebury College Lawn remains behind on the floor of the place you occupied to be removed.

"That's none of my business. There are people paid to clean up after me, aren't there? What kind of a place is this, anyway?"

"They (whoever "they" are) should do more paving. Then I wouldn't have to take the longer way around to stay on the paved walks but could cut across wherever I please!"

'Nuff said. Imagine one person who has worked Spring, Summer, Fall, devotedly, to nurse, care, and feed his or her lawn, watching with an anxious parential eye how the grass would survive the mud season. Envision another whose, or whose parent's, grassy expanses were cared for by "Shady Lawn Grassmasters, Inc." for a handsome annual retainer and where no one dared to trespass.

You know, come to think of it, that thing about camels, eyes of needles and the pearly gates——, you know, man, there might be something to it. Those guys back then, they may have been pretty smart, maybe!

Commentary

Administration Subdues Student Discord

By ANDY GYORY and TOM CONANT

Contrary to the rosy picture of student involvement discussed in recent articles, apathy remains a dominant and pervading issue at Middlebury College. By denying that apathy exists, we are merely deluding ourselves. With our attention diverted, our conscience is appeased and the deception sustained. The Administration perpetuates this delusion. Repeated insistence that students are concerned and active is an underlying policy of this college, which is aiming to subordinate and subdue student discord.

The environment at Middlebury, its isolation, and its seclusion, spawns an atmosphere of indifference and converts it to resignation. We, the students, are powerless. On an individual basis we affect the community (students working for the day care center, Weeks School); on a collective basis we affect nothing.

The Big Brother/Little Brother relationship is more akin to the way the college treats its students. The abundance of student committees are merely sedatives to mollify our unrest and channel attention away from the more pressing academic issues. Administration disregard of the Student Forum and student body opinions is the most flagrant cause of apathy at this school. Overwhelming disapproval voiced by the student body over distribution and concentration requirements are dismissed. Student endorsement of the pass/fail system is unheeded by the Administration. Opposition to Mr. Conron's dismissal is ignored.

Student opinion is evidently not considered as responsible judgment. "It should be made clear," says the Student Handbook (p. 64d), "to the academic and larger community that in their public expressions or demonstrations, students or student organizations speak only for themselves."

The venerable reputation and prestige of Middlebury College serves only to engender a generally compliant attitude among the students. Due to Middlebury's highly selective admissions policy, we are inclined to feel privileged and grateful upon acceptance here. We immediately assume a subordinate position which inhibits us from "rocking the boat." The tradition of stagnant tranquility and inertia is reinforced by the perpetually conservative outlook of the Administration. By clinging to this outdated view of the past they often neglect to respond to the demands of the present. Consequently, student discord is treated with condescending indifference.

To reassert Middlebury's high educational standards, College President Robison decided to discontinue Higher Education in Europe (HEE) in England. If he were only as concerned with study here in New England. The presence of certain professors considered to be mediocre and substandard is never confronted by the Administration. In the hiring of a professor, impressive credentials such as M.A.'s and Ph.D.'s are obviously valued more highly than teaching ability. It is the image and not the substance with which they are concerned. Robison can take a constructive first step by remedying this misplacement of priorities and rechanneling his energy and talents from foreign policy to college policy.

The scanty information released on the Gordon Bridges resignation incident satisfies no one. It is the coverup as much as the event itself that bothers us. By closing the door to the scandal, the Administration is, in effect, telling us not to be concerned, not to care. That this was to "preserve Bridges' good name" is fallacious. This is evident in the many rumors abounding; rumors which the college should dispel. It was merely an example of the college's wishing to avoid adverse publicity that could damage its noble image. Once again the overall integrity of the college is sacrificed for a superficial reputation.

We are cynical of the pretense and hypocrisy by which this college functions. We are cynical of the impression Middlebury gives and the realities it ignores. Not until the students affect the Administration's policy can the Administration be truly effective. If the Administration will open its eyes to the college's deficiencies and respect the student body as an integral voice, then and only then will apathy, like the orange juice at dinner, disappear.

Liberal Arts Education

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little formula: 'no reception without reaction, no impression without correlative expression? Thinking to James was an action, not something that had been done....James stepped into a classroom a very prepared man; he knew what he was going to talk about. But he depended very much on inspiration himself...James would depend on the thoughts that would come to him as of that moment."

Eichen supports the active learner in the same sort of way. "You find out what people are thinking more often if they are more active," he said. "Also, it has a tendency to get me out of my own head. A lot of times with academics, you become increasingly specialized. You also become entrapped in your own structure of knowledge ...Students also have a structure of knowledge in their heads. They have a bunch of experiences they have come to understand. What I try to do is say, 'How can I best integrate the structure I know into their experience and understanding of that experience?

"I've remembered some dynamite classes, when there were either fistfights in the aisles, or some really good academic stuff coming off."

In response to attacks on grading, which some people consider as a competitive intrusion into the liberal arts education, Cook adopts a different attitude. "I'm kind of a radical in the sense of saying that I see something quite important in the idea of grading. But I also see that it gives the teacher tremendous power and authority. Along with the power should go responsibility...to your student of trying to be just as fair and honest as you can."

A fellow emeritus, Freeman, agreed. "We've got a hard dilemma there, he said. "In the first place, maybe I'm old-fashioned, but I feel that there are certain elements in the grading system that are not only worthwhile, but necessary. I think a student needs to have a periodic checkup on how he's doing, whether he is accomplishing what the professor feels is necessary from the course... ...I'm not opposed to pass-fail in some courses and in some types of courses, but the student himself doesn't know how well he's done with respect to his peers, and I think that the student himself, for his own evaluation, needs that help."

Said Cook: "One of the most important things I have gotten from the liberal arts education is an attitude of mind, and a development of that mind. Now I'm not saying how good that mind is. I don't know—we'd have to use other criteria there...But I can only think, had I remained on a little farm thirty miles southwest of Boston, what a narrow horizon, what a limited person I would be. I might have drawn a great deal just from staying on the farm and becoming a farmer. But in coming to college, the whole world simply opened out before me...The kind of mind that is developed from this is a rather flexible mind that can adjust to different circumstances and situations. The inquiring mind."

Richard Tarlov's Study in Free Bookcovers hangs in the library. The collage is made from discarded bookcovers.

Elder's Proposal

continued from p. 1

dilute the quality of contact.

2) Library projects, as distinguished from lab projects, would probably be unsatisfactory.

3) Some students (senior majors) are not ready for independent work.

4) A comprehensive exam would be a burden on everyone.

5) Elder countered that a seminar might be less burdensome and could suffice as a capping experience.

Associate Professor Thomas Huber (German), had concerns similar to the Biology Department. He added that the junior year abroad exposed students to senior—level—work, and thus was hard to "cap" during their senior year. Elder responded that, "Under these circumstances, a course that brought these students together senior year could have advantages."

Associate Professor Margaret Nelson (Sociology) agreed with the general idea of senior work, but wondered whether "we might be throwing too many requirements at students and faculty in a short period of time." She was referring specifically to the adoption of the foundations course and concentration requirements. Elder answered that there could be a time table for implementation, so that students would not have all the requirements imposed on them at once.

Huber raised additional objections against a thesis and independent work. He also stated that if a department chose a course as their form of senior work, "there may not be enough seniors to reach a critical mass necessary for a good course." Associate Professor Michael Olinick (Mathematics) replied, "An interdepartmental seminar might relieve such a burden on a small department."

Dean Leng doubted whether the proposal could "alleviate the problem of senior year slump." But Elder replied that "this proposal would, however, provide more of a focus for the senior year." Elder also emphasized that the proposal could be revised to suggest more possibilities for satisfying their senior work requirement.

Photo by Sherman Hylin

Bathing beauties Rosario Robert and Ruthie Witback take advantage of the early spring sun behind Stewart. Photo by Tom Arcidiacono

Senior Fulbrights

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one of only 50 available for study throughout South America.

Lovell, an English major, will use her Fulbright to attend classes at the University of Vienna in Austria and to conduct research on modern literature, doing a comparative study on James Joyce and Austrian writers Hermann Broch and Robert Musil.

One of only 18 selected for study in Austria, she plans a career in international teaching.

Carter Visits Town Meeting

continued from p. 2

are when we got to the White House."

He said after receiving a $600 invoice, "We're really watching the food bill since then."

The President drew deafening applause when he told the Town Meeting that the President of the United States ought to have the right to criticize political repression in foreign countries.

Everyone listened intently as Carter answered each questioner. When the President smiled, he lit the hearts of the townspeople, and all of them seemed honored.

It wasn't an accident that the White House picked Clinton for Carter's appearance. The town is mostly blue-collar and heavily Democratic. Unemployment is a hot topic for Clinton, which once was a thriving textile-mill town and now has a nine-percent jobless rate and is struggling to find new industry.

Carter promised to cut the unemployment rate and to do that soon.

Obviously pleased with his initial grassroots effort, President Carter ended the meeting by telling the spirited crowd that, "It's been great." He then jumped off the stage into the audience of townspeople to shake hands and pat people on the back.

As he walked out the back entrance, Carter said he'd "like to come back...but I can't promise yet."

Outside he was met by cheers from people who had waited all night in the shivering cold to catch a glimpse of him.

Carter then got into the car which drove him to the home of Edward and Katherine Thompson, where he stayed the night.

Green lights burned in all the windows of the Thompson's large, three-story, red, brick Victorian home.

When it was all over I spoke to several teen-agers and town officials. The verdict was unanimous: No one could remember when there was so much excitement.

And I will never forget the energy and excitement generated in that small town either.

The President came over well and succeeded in reaching the people. It was apparent that Clinton residents were glad they were picked to be Number One.

Clinton police officer William O'Malley summed up the feelings of that ordinary New England town when he said:

"Wasn't that great? He's top dog you know. You can't get bigger than that."

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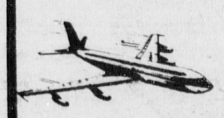

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Americans, the Russians, and the Moon

CHARLES FRANKEL, '79, LEAPS FROM THE SKILLET INTO THE FRYING PAN

Charles Frankel, '79, recently returned from Houston, Texas, where he had attended a Lunar Science Conference. Following is his customary extraterrestrial communication:

By CHARLES FRANKEL

Two weeks ago, fleeing from the wave of rain and snow that struck Middlebury and wiped out the first traces of spring, I cleverly decided to move out and study for my mid-terms in a milder climate.

So I packed my books, threw in a bathing suit, and took off for Texas. After a most pleasant trip, I landed somewhere between the city of Houston and the Gulf of Mexico, on a plain covered by towing palm trees and the low buildings of the NASA Manned Spacecraft Center.

The Houston Space Center has been the "brain" of the American manned space program since the Gemini orbital flights of 1965. It has served as a training camp for the astronauts, a control center for assisting every manned flight (Gemini, Apollo, Skylab, Apollo-Soyuz), and a processing center for analyzing moon rocks, imagery, and other scientific data from each flight.

While visitors swarm around the auditorium and the cafeteria admiring Saturn V rocket engines on display or hoping to grab an astronaut for an autograph, a more obscure—and perhaps less spectacular—activity goes on within the walls of the Lunar Receiving Laboratory. It is there that over 700 pounds of lunar rocks have been meticulously photographed, sorted and distributed to hundreds of geologists around the world.

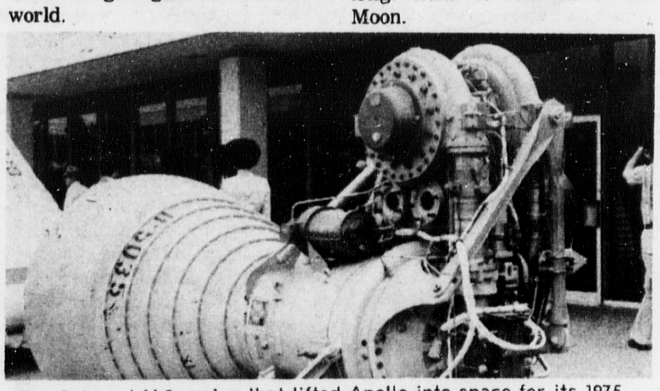
Every year, in March when the weather is most pleasant in southern Texas, scientists return on a pilgramage to Houston in order to discuss their latest discoveries and theories. From March 14 to March 18 this year, international delegations streamed in for the Eighth Lunar Science Conference, organized by the Manned Spacecraft Center and the Lunar Science Institute. International participation has been rising steadily in the last few years; in 1977, the Russian delegation attracted everyone's attention.

In Which the Hero Describes the History of Space Exploration

In the early 1960's at the time of the Kennedy-Kruschev confrontation, space exploration was essentially a propaganda weapon. Having failed to launch the first satellite and the first astronaut into space, the United States set up the famous "race to the moon," a bet they won in July 1969.

With some perspective, it can be said that the Russians were very close to winning the race to the moon—in a very original and clever way. Unable to master the technology of giant boosters (unlike the Americans), the Russians oriented their planetary space program toward the exploration of the Moon, Mars, and Venus by unmanned, lighter probes.

In July, 1969, two days after the Apollo II launch, an insignificant Russian probe, Luna 15, headed towards the Moon. The American officials grew uneasy: what to make out of this trouble-maker? They didn't worry very long: Luna 15 crashed on the Moon.



The Saturn I H-8 engine that lifted Apollo into space for its 1975 joint mission with a Russian Soyuz Photo by Charles Frankel

In fact, the Americans had just escaped a humiliating slap in the face. The next Russian probe, Luna 16, landed on the Moon, grabbed automatically several grams of lunar soil and headed back to Russia with its precious cargo. Had Luna 15 succeeded, it would have brought back a piece of lunar soil to Earth a day ahead of Apollo 11 astronauts Armstrong, Aldrin, and Collins.

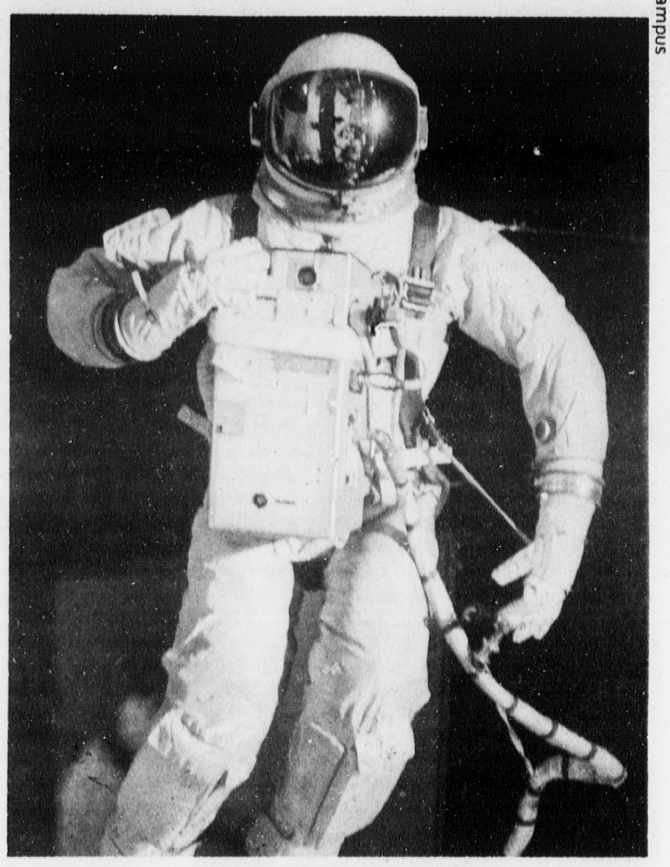
At a cost a great deal less than that of the Apollo program, the Soviet Union would have won the race to the Moon and illustrated in lashing fashion the tale of the tortoise and the hare.

The failure of the Soviet "plot" was a blessing. By winning the race to the Moon, the Americans had their revenge. At last, both nations were on an equal footing and the path towards cooperation was open.

The symbolic culmination of "space detente" took place in summer 1975 when an Apollo spacecraft, flown by astronauts Slayton and Stafford, docked in Earth orbit with a Soyuz spacecraft, occupied by Russian cosmonauts Leonov and Koubassov. During the joint flight, a variety of linking techniques were tested; linguistics were not omitted as the American astronauts spoke Russian to the cosmonauts who answered them in English. (I met with Koubassov and Leonov one year before their flight and the only English words they knew were "hello" and "yes"; they had to take intensive English lessons while Slayton and Stafford had to take intensive Russian lessons, up to six hours a day for a whole year).

Two weeks ago in Houston, a new step was taken in the "space detente". V.L. Barsukov, director of the Vernadsky Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry in Moscow, presented Dr. Noel Hinners, NASA's associate administrator for space science, with a precious gift: two grams of lunar soil from a core drilled automatically on the Moon and returned to Earth by the Russian probe Luna 24 last summer.

Apart from its symbolic nature, the gift to NASA had a scientific dimension: the Russian sample came from Mare Crisium, an area not covered by the American flights; the greater the diversity of the lunar samples studied, the greater the chance of understanding the enigmatic origin and evolution of the moon. The geological record preserved on the Moon (where there is no erosion—water, wind or fire—to destroy it) goes back to the very origin of the solar system, 4.6 billion years ago, whereas the first two billion years of this geological history have been erased on the Earth.



The extracurricular activity (EVA) suit Ed White wore during his famous 1965 walk in space (Gemini IV) Photo by Charles Frankel

It appears that the moon contains vital clues to the origin of our planet and our celestial neighbors. Deciphering these hidden messages is what the Houston conferences are all about. More than 250 lectures were presented this year, giving rise to ardent discussions, but never to fights.

The Hero's Most Interesting Anecdotes

The calmness with which geologists put down each other's theories is impressive. Never a frown or a violent exchange of viewpoints: on the contrary smiles and laughter are the rules of the game. In this cosmic chess game, each speaker's presentation is limited by a clock. Seven minutes and then the sound of a gong. Seven minutes where every second, every slide counts in destroying theories and putting forth others.

Strangely enough, the alarm clock stayed obstinately silent when Dr. Surkov, from the Soviet Union, delivered his speech on the latest results of the Russian probes soft-landed on Venus. Did the Americans forget to set it?

More than the Russian lectures themselves, the question-answer sessions following them are particularly appreciated by the American scientists. It is well known that the Russians will not disclose too much information at a lecture— just enough to keep mouths watering. During the question-answer session the American scientists must use all their skill and their cunning to extract some precious information from the speaker.

On the other side of the "chess table," the Russian speaker will be very careful to answer the question indirectly, as vaguely as possible. The result is a hilarious exchange of wit, a game Russians and Americans are used to playing with each other.

One of the favorite plays is the "ping pong" in which the Russians will answer a question with a question or even drop the hot potato in the hands of a collegue: "I think Dr. Smith, my American collegue, has an answer to that question . . ."

Laughter.

Dr. Smith stands up in the back of the room: "I am very honored that you make references to my work. I would like to grab the occasion and ask you a question that always puzzled me . . ." And so on.

A smarter move still, frequently used by the Russians: "yes, I have the data in my briefcase and would be glad to share it with you after the lecture . . ." In other words: "try and catch me after the lecture, babe!" Sometimes, the question is answered "directly": "We can tell you that the container used in the core tube of Luna 24 is made ...neither of metal, neither of plastic!" More laughter; the Russian speaker can't help laughing himself.

On the other hand, the Russians can be surprisingly precise. Dr. Barsukov delivered an unexpected 30 minute description of the Luna 24 core sample, including a complete petrological description of every section, with slides, table and diagrams.

It would be vain to try to summarize all the theories put forth in Houston, two weeks ago. The abstracts of the papers presented take up more than 1,000 pages of literature. For those interested, Dave Clague's planetary geology course is the best way to learn about the mysteries of outer-space . . .

Meanwhile, what are the space plans for the future? In 1980, NASA will probably launch a Lunar Polar Orbiter that will map the Moon in full detail. The Russians will intensify their exploration of Venus and probably move on to Mars. Both nations will continue their collaboration and their exchange of lunar material "if nothing serves to darken the relationship between the two countries," as Barsukov said.

He added: "It is obvious that our desire to further our knowledge is very similar and there should be nothing set in the way of doing this."

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F.O.E. Founder To Speak

By JOHN SCHUBERT

David Brower, founder and president of Friends of the Earth, will visit Middlebury College on April 17. The visit promises to be a highlight of the year for environmentally concerned members of the community.

Brower will speak Sunday evening and will probably be available for discussion with students earlier in the day. The visit is being sponsored by Environmental Quality, the Mountain Club, and the Political Forum.

John B. Oakes of the New York Times, has described Brower as "the most effective conservation activist in the world today."

David Brower

From the experiences of his youth in the Sierra Nevada of California in the 1930's, Brower emerged as one of several key conservationists who helped move the United States towards an increasing environmental concern. For seventeen years, Brower was "the executive director of the Sierra Club—its leader, its principle strategist, its preeminent fang."

From 1953 to 1970, the Sierra Club grew from 7,000 to 77,000 members and evolved into "a truly potent force, affecting legislation that had to do with the use of the land, the sea, and the atmosphere."

Brower was "a primary force in the advancement of the wilderness act," legislation calling for the preservation of pristine lands as remnants of the vast wilderness that once covered all of North America.

Since leaving the Sierra Club, Brower founded the Friends of the Earth (F.O.E.), a major national and international environmental organization. Brower is currently president of the organization.

In the United States, Friends of the Earth works at the national, regional, and state level, and is dedicated to the "rational use, preservation, and restoration of the ecosphere." F.O.E. is involved in many issues, including the search for alternatives to nuclear power generation and proliferation, conservation measures, and alternative technologies.

Rich To Discuss Alaskan Frontier

By JOHN SCHUBERT

On Thursday, April 14, at 7:00 p.m. in Proctor Lounge, Pam Rich, Alaska Coordinator for Friends of the Earth (F.O.E.), will speak to the Middlebury community. The presentation, entitled "Last Chance for the Last Frontier", will include slides of those sections of Alaskan wilderness which are proposed for preservation and discussion of legislation which is now before Congress that would protect those lands of 125 million acres as National Parks, Wildlife Refuges, and Wild and Scenic Rivers.

Rich, a former Alaska resident, works in Washington, D.C. with the Alaska Coalition, an organization of Alaskan and national conservation groups, of which F.O.E. is a member. The coalition is a key conservation voice urging maximum protection of remaining wildlife, wilderness, and scenic resources on earth.

Choir Will Go On Tour

By CAROLA WILDER

The sixth annual Middlebury College Choir tour will begin April 5 with a performance in Milton, Massachusetts. The 55-voice choir has rehearsed for this performance since September under the direction of Associate Professor Emory Fanning (Music).

This year's program will open with motets in Latin and English by Deering, Tomkins, and Bernardi, three late 16th century composers. The first half will finish with three works sung in German, written by the composers J.S. Bach, George Schumann and Brahms.

The second part of the program features Benjamin Britten's **A Hymn to St. Cecilia.** Susan K. Bender ('79) will sing the soprano solo of this modern piece. The remainder of the program includes three popular spirituals which the choir has already recorded ("My Lord, What a Mornin'"; "Sometimes I Feel Like a Motherless Child"; and "Ezekiel Saw De Wheel) and "Six Love Songs," a work by the contemporary composer Mel Powell.

The choir's itinerary includes a free concert every night from April 3 through April 8. From Milton they will travel to Greenwich, Connecticut to sing at the Congregational Church. On April 5 the group will appear at the Westside Presbyterian Church in Ridgewood, New Jersey. The following night the choir will sing in Berwyn, Pennsylvania. The last two concerts are scheduled for Mercersburg Academy and Bucknell University in Pennsylvania.

Fanning is enthusiastic about the choir. "We have the potential to be as good or better than any other choir I've worked with since I've been at Middlebury," he said.

The consistently high standard of Middlebury choir performances is the result of intense rehearsals which take place three times a week. There are only three music majors in the choir. This lack of formal knowledge extends the learning process: "They have to learn the piece by rote or repetition since so many can't read music," said Fanning.

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Midd Wrestles With Women's Sports

By DUSTY McNICHOL

The question of the status of women's ice hockey at Middlebury will be discussed at the next meeting of the faculty athletic policy committee. The question is just one of several problems confronting the College as it tries to provide adequate facilities for an expanding women's sports program.

Women's sports are becoming more and more popular each year. The number of female high school graduates who demand the chance to play intercollegiate sports has increased dramatically.

It's not just the numbers that increase; the women's range of interests has broadened also. The days when a tennis team and a field hockey team would keep women happy are gone. Now the women demand the right to play squash, ice hockey and soccer, among other things.

There is no reason that all sports should not be equally available to all people. Such is the opinion of Richard Colman, Middlebury's Athletic Director. But there are some obstacles in the way of total equality. Colman discussed those obstacles in a recent interview.

Finances present the biggest problem, according to Colman. There simply isn't enough money in the College budget launch new sports. Even the old sports are feeling the pinch.

Hockey, one of the most venerable sports at the school, has seen several good teams, such as Army and Clarkson, dropped from its schedule because of a lack of funds to finance trips to those schools for away games.

Every team at Middlebury is experiencing the gradual elimination of overnight trips as resources available for those trips become lower and lower.

All these financial problems mean just one thing for women's sports: trouble. If it's hard keeping established sports going, it's even more difficult starting up new ones.

Some women argue that the school should cut back on men's sports until the facilities available to both men's and women's sports even out.

Citing the example of ice hockey, however, which is currently one of the most pressing issues in the women's sports question, Colman responded that it would be unfair to cut back on the men's ice hockey program for the benefit of the 50 or so women who try out for the women's team.

There are over two hundred men in the intramural hockey program, and another forty or so on the intercollegiate squad. As it stands now, intramural skaters play an average seven games a year. To cut that down any smaller would not be feasible, claimed Colman.

Intercollegiate squads do have a lot of practice time, enough time to perhaps absorb a cutback. But, Colman noted that the men are expected to play in front of large crowds, some members of which pay to see the action. To send the team out without sufficient preparation would be unfair to both the players and the fans, he claimed.

Even in the face of existing difficulties, Middlebury is making some progress in the expansion of women's sports facilities. A women's squash club was given varsity status after only a year in order to give women a winter sport.

The Athletic Department took care of scheduling for the women's ice hockey team last season, and the Department also gave the women use of the College's facilities, most notably the rink and a locker room, even though the squad is still technically just a club.

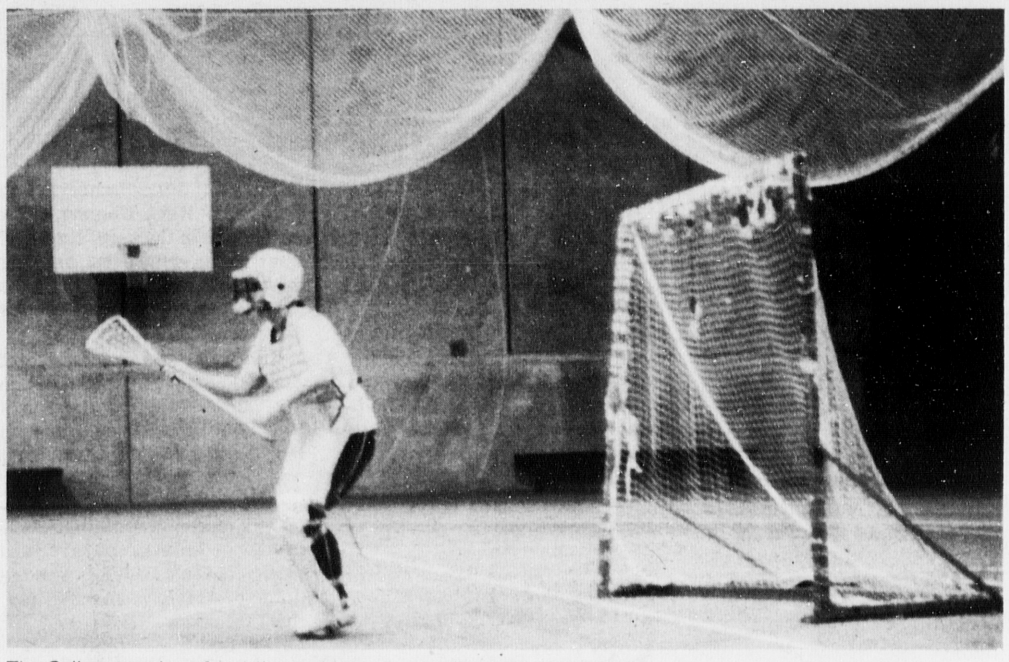
The Department is reluctant to spend large amounts of money on a new team until they can be assured that it is not just a passing fancy. Often one student, or a group of students in a class, will be enthused about a sport, but upon their graduation, interest may fade, thus making any investment in that sport a waste of money.

There are some advances being made, and more will materialize later as the ideas of women's athletics gains wide acceptance.

The Department usually requires that a club exist for four years, one college generation, before it will consider making the club a varsity sport.

There are some advances being made, and more will materialize later as the idea of women's athletics gains wide acceptance. For now, women will have to take what solace they can from the fact that Middlebury seems farther along the road to athletic equality than some other schools. A poll taken among 32 comparable colleges, such as Dartmouth, Union, Williams, and Yale, has supported that claim.

Things do move slowly. They may pick up speed as time goes by, but as Colman noted, it took men at Middlebury 67 years to achieve their current athletic status. It may not take women that long, but it will take a bit of time.



The College must confront the problem of providing adequate facilities for an expanding women's sports program. Katie Weidman practises in the nets for women's lacrosse. photo by John Duncan

Panther Nine Are Frustrated By Soggy Weather

By JOHN SOWDON

Writing a baseball article this week has given me an increased appreciation of a fact of professional baseball which is often taken for granted: why Spring training is held in Florida.

Quite simply, it's because when you attempt to hold Spring training in Vermont, you often find yourself relegated to such places as Fletcher Field House. And when you begin working out in February and are still in the Field House in late March, claustrophobia, cabin fever, or at the very least, extreme boredom, begin to set in.

Such problems may soon begin to affect Middlebury's large (27 player) baseball squad. There is a limit to how long anyone can endanger the lives of innocent runners with line drives- and still have fun.

More importantly, as coach Wendy Forbes points out, the ball looks and acts differently outside and the surface of the Field House is a poor substitute for dirt and grass. Last week's snow dashed any hopes for practice outside before Spring break. With opening day on April 15, Forbes may soon have the team scouring the campus for a dry patch of ground. Until Middlebury can afford to build a domed stadium, outside experience will always be necessary.

As a result of being confined inside the Field House, no freshman player has had the opportunity to dazzle the coach and grab a spot in the veteran starting lineup. Thus the only major changes from last year's team will be at first base and behind the plate.

Catching duties will be shared by Joe Robitaille '77 and Skip Deliso '79, while power hitter Don Mulhern '78 will take over at first. The rest of the infield will be returning from last year, John Feldenzer '77 at second base, Mike O'Hara '79 at shortstop and steady Dan Franczek at third.

The outfield is set with Bruce Johnson '78 patrolling left, speedy co-captain Steve Scheufele '77 in center, and the other co-captain Bob Carroll '77 in right.

A few reserve players also deserve attention. Bob Yeadon '80 could well break into the lineup as an infielder. He fields well and has the added advantage of being the only lefthanded hitter on the team.

Other spare infielders include Jeff Angers '80 and Luciano Nicasio '78, either of whom could serve as a designated hitter.

In the outfield, Jay Moore '79 could become an invaluable backup player if Steve Scheufele's playing time is curtailed by outside commitments.

Now for a few trouble spots: The watchword of the Boston Braves fans of the 1940's-50's was "Spahn and Sain and pray for rain." Middlebury may well be expressing the same sentiments before the end of the season.

Only two pitchers with any real experience are available, righthander Rob Race '78 and southpaw Greg Birsky '79. After these two, the staff dissolves into a series of questionmarks.

Rightie Larry Petzing '79 saw limited action last year while Mike Souza '79 saw even less. None of the other hurlers have been particularly impressive, though it is admittedly still early and the Field House is a poor place to display one's abilities.

With sixteen games to be played in just 30 days, a consistent mound corps is desperately needed. Otherwise Middlebury had best pray for a monsoon.

The team may also find itself lacking speed on the basepaths, and the domination of the lineup by righthanded batters will also cause problems. Still, looking on the bright side, the lineup is experienced and features several good hitters.

Middlebury will score runs, but as any fan of the 1968—74 Red Sox can tell you, scoring runs is fine, but losing 9-8 is no good at all.

Ultimately, the key will be the pitching. If the hurling staff is consistent, this should be an exciting season. If not, it may only be long and disappointing.

But then again, if the snow doesn't melt, it may not matter anyway.

RUGBY SCHEDULE

A rugby team consisting of Middlebury students and members of the surrounding area has been restarted after a winter lay-off. The team practices on Mondays and Wednesdays at 4:30 behind Middlebury College's field house. The team's schedule is as follows:

Wednesday, April 20	Johnson State	Home 3:00
Saturday, April 23	University of Vermont	Away 2:00
Saturday, April 30	Mad River	Away 2:00
Wednesday, May 4	Johnson State	Away 3:00
Saturday, May 7	Open	
Wednesday, May 11	St. Michaels	Away 3:00
Saturday, May 14	Vt. Law School	Home 2:00
Saturday, May 21	Mad River	Home 2:00

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LAZARUS

By DUSTY MCNICHOL

Sports and professionalism: what could be more natural? You pay players and you'll get the best players. You get the best players and so many people will come watch them that they'll pay for themselves. It's beautiful. It's a match made in heaven.

Unfortunately, the general public has been getting burned by that match lately, as professional athletes have been demanding, and receiving, a small fortune for their season's work.

Things have gotten completely out of hand. Locker room X's and O's have been replaced by $'s and ¢'s, and the Wall Street Journal has taken over **Sports Illustrated**'s role as the place to find out the status of your favorite team.

In baseball circles, people thought things had reached the bottom when the umpires called a strike. But then the equipment walked out.

The equipment walkout is the strangest thing to happen to baseball since Charles Finley. It started off small, just a minor uprising by the pitcher's mound in Yankee Stadium. But the discontent was quick to spread.

Soon the basepaths were clamoring for an end to slides, and the outfield wanted a tarp of its own. The unrest came to a head when all the astroturf around the league went out on strike. Their complaint: bad press had made the turf's name "mud" in most major league cities. A New York judge rejected their case, saying there were no grounds for a complaint.

Despite this initial setback, other types of equipment called strikes of their own. Baseballs were the next to seek legal action, but their case was thrown right out of court. Then, when the bleachers appeared before the bench in tiers, they were rebuffed in a similar manner.

And so it was with every effort the equipment made. When finally even the bats struck out on their day in court, the malcontents realized that they would have to try some other tactics.

The baseball equipment finally procurred the services of a tennis racquet which claimed to be knowledgable in matters concerning courts. The racquet agreed to handle the case of the flag in Fenway Park which was looking for a raise.

Needless to say, the effort was a dismal failure, and the racquet shuffled off muttering that the disaster wasn't his fault.

That, however was the last big show for the equipment. Things have calmed down now, and everything is back on the job. But the discontent is still there, and it will probably manifest itself in subtle ways throughout the season.

A home—run ball will curve foul, an east throw to first will go wide, or a cap will drop in someone's eye at a critical moment. The scoreboard will read **ERROR**, but will it be thinking?

Geoff Anderson, Dave Grier, Greg Kraph, Bart Hayes, Steve Ongley, Bill Porter, Mike Weaver perform **Le Cygne**—The Swan in Yesterday Once More, last week's swim show. photo by Peter Duncan

Thin-clads Run Pre-season Meet

By DUSTY McNICHOL

The indoor track season was a success for Ted Mohlie, even if no one else enjoyed it, as the University of Vermont outran the Panthers in a practice meet. Mohlie established a pre-season goal of breaking ten minutes in the two mile run, and last Saturday, in the last meet of the indoor season, he did just that.

Running in a duel meet at UVM, Mohlie cruised through the deuce in just nine minutes and fifty-eight seconds. It was the tall guy's best performance of his life, and it shows that he is ready for the upcoming Spring season.

Mohlie's fellow distance runner, Pete Horowicz, is also ready for the outdoor season. Horowicz, known as "Iron Man" because of his tendency to run every distance event offered at any meet, took second place in the mile with the respectable time of 4:28. It was the freshman's best performance this season.

While it had been "Iron Man's" pre-meet intention to limit himself to only one event, his more basic instincts got the better of him and he found himself on the track again competing in the last event of the day, the mile relay. He raced with a quadrihominal group of distance runners, including John MacKenna, Chris Baldwin, and Mark Efinger.

Middlebury's first mile relay team, consisting of Scott Gillingham, Mike Rambert, Bob King, and Kurt Uhlman, took third place in the race. Rambert was the star of the event, running the team's fastest leg. His time for the quarter mile split was 52.5.

Rambert was consistent throughout the day. Earlier, in the quarter mile run, he ran a 52.6. That time was good enough for second place in a race that was won with a time of 52.5.

Other highlights for the men's team included Cedrick Johnson's first place finish in the fifty yard dash, and Dave Parson's winning throw of 43 feet in the shot put. Both of these athletes have performed consistently spectacularly throughout the indoor season.

If the men's team's results can be called good (and perhaps they can) the performances of the women runners of the day can only be described as tremendous. Karin von Berg continued to dominate all women's distance events, as she won both the 880 and the two mile run. In the two mile she lapped every other competitor at least once.

While von Berg took care of the distance events, Tracey Thompson, a recent addition to the team, handled the sprinting. Thompson took first place in the 50 with a time of 6.1 seconds. She then went on to run a great leg in the women's spring relay.

Sports Shorts

Two Middlebury Basketball stars, Kevin Kelleher '80 and Geoff Sather '79, received honorable mention in the selection of UPI's Division III Coach's All New England Team. Kelleher led all scores on the 13-10 Panther squad with 319 points on the year. Sather was the next in line with 248 points over the 23 game season.

***

Union College hockey coach, Ned Harkness, was zemporarily suspended for violating recruiting rules set up by the New England Small College Athletic Conference (NESCAC). Harkness visited the home of a prospective player, an action forbidden under NESCAC regulations. He then lied about the action when questioned by the president of Union. Said Harkness, "I lied, but I lied to save my hockey program."

Last year, after a notably heated contest at Union, Middlebury president Olin Robison dropped Union from the hockey schedule, saying that there was an apparently "incompatability of athletic policies and programs" between the two schools.

***

At the March 10 general meeting of the Women's Athletic Association (WAA) new officers were elected. Sue Pevear '78 is now president, Kathy Weidman '79 is Vice President and Program Director, Carol Braken '79 is secretary, and Peggy Baldwin '78 is Treasurer. They will serve in these positions until next Spring.

***

The Middlebury men's lacrosse team, last year's ECAC Division II and III champions, started off the season looking as strong as ever. The Panthers dominated a per-season scrimmage against Johnson State last week.

Skiers Close Out Season

By JOHN MACKENNA

A small group of Middlebury skiers closed out the season with some fine performances in the North American Championships, held on March 19-22 at Morin Heights, Quebec. The championships were open to the best skiers in the United States and Canada, and was not limited to college students.

In the women's five kilometer open competition, Liz Carey skied eleventh place among the 26 skiers who entered. The next finisher from Middlebury was Lindsay Putnam in eighteenth place. Her performance was particularly commendable, since she was the first skier on the course, and so did not enjoy the faster conditions that later skiers had.

Jennifer Caldwell also skied well, placing 21st.

In the 3x5 km relay, Carey skied the first leg for the U.S. team, which placed eighth, with a time of 18:22. After that, she came back to ski the third leg for the U.S. #3 team, which consisted of Carey, Caldwell and Putnam. Caldwell skied the first leg in 18:52, Putnam the second in 77:55, and Carey the anchor leg in 18:25. The combined time of 55:32 netted them twelfth place.

In the men's 15 kilometer championship, Brant McDougall took 22nd, followed by Jim Goodwin in 26th. There were 42 competitors in the race.

One part of the finale of Yesterday Once More was swum in pinwheel formation to the tune, "Those were the Days My Friends." Photo by Peter Duncan

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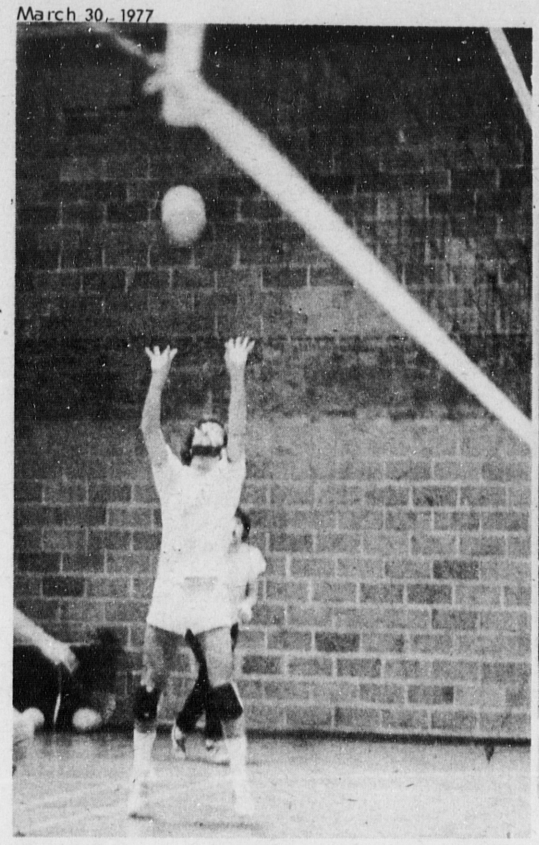
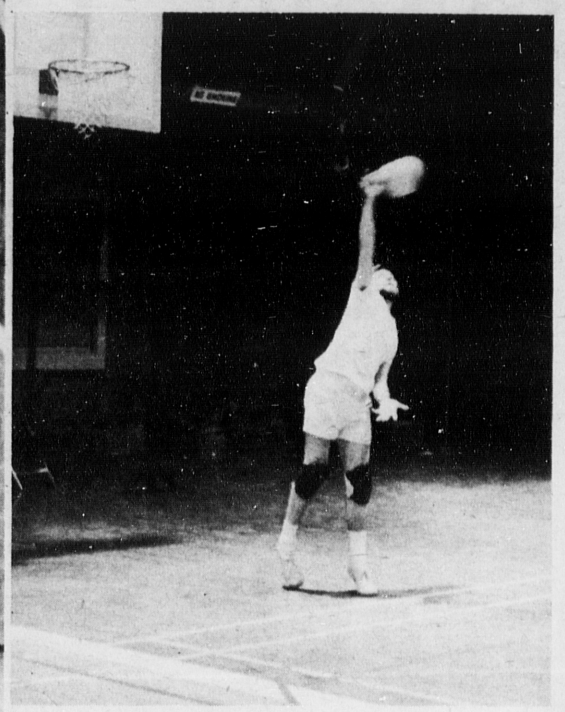




VB'ers Bounce Toward Play-offs

By JOHN HEDDEN

On Saturday March 19, the Middlebury club volleyball team moved to within easy grasp of a berth in the New England Collegiate Volley ball League (NECVL) play-offs. Team co-captain Paul Nordstrom '78 said, "I am now confident that we will be one of the eight teams invited to Boston for the League Championships in April."

That the team should make such an important step in its first regulation home match should alert the college community to the rapid improvement of Middlebury volleyball.

The team's opponent, Lyndon State, was defeated 3-0 and 3-1 in two best of five matches. Lyndon proved an easier mark than expected because of the absence of their captain and coach Jeff "Hippo" Collins who, as NECVL coach of the year in 1976, leads his team in all aspects of the game.

Nordstrom expressed regret over the crippled Lyndon team. "They lacked their sparkplug and played a very, very poor match",the said. "After the second game which basically decided the day's outcome, we were not able to capture our determination and our quality of play suffered greatly. We would like to have put on a better display of volleyball, but we felt satisfied in winning both matches."

Midlebury had several matches before the Lyndon victory. On Satuday, February 19, the team attended a three-way match with the University of New Hampshire and Williams College. The team played respectably as they beat Williams three games to one and lost to UNH by the same total.

That showing gave Middlebury confidence as they headed to the New England Open Tournament in Boston on March 5.

The tournament consisted of round-robin play among seventeen teams divided into two divisions. Since Middlebury has only had a team for two years, they competed in the "B" division.

After losing its first game, the team won its next eight games in a row to get to the finals. At that point, the group ran up against the Springfield College "B" team which defeated them. Middlebury finished with an 8-3 tournament record.

The Panthers performed far better than expected and received a second-place trophy. When asked why the team did so well, Nordstrom responded "all our players perform the three basis skills (setting, bumping, and spiking) well. We have no superstar. We beat teams on hustle and determination as opposed to overpowering spiking or slick offenses."

The team depends on the well-meshed talent of its members. Tom Weeks '78 and Nordstrom provide the team with superior play at all aspects of the game but specialize in handling most sets.

Doug Bond '77 adds strong spiking while Dan Franczek '78 excels at blocking spikes.

Tom Stacy '78 has near faultless bumping, Dick Eaton '78, makes numerous contortionists maneuvers to keep the ball alive, and Jim Douglas '79 and Scott Markus '77 round out the squad.

Middlebury belongs to the western division of the NECVL. The league consists of eighteen teams divided into three divisions. At the season's start UNH was a solid favorite to win the western division and they apparently will live up to expectations.

Middlebury was expected to finish in third place, behind Lyndon State, but the season's results find Middlebury with a strong grip on second. If the team can last out their final match with Westfield State, they will go into the league playoffs.

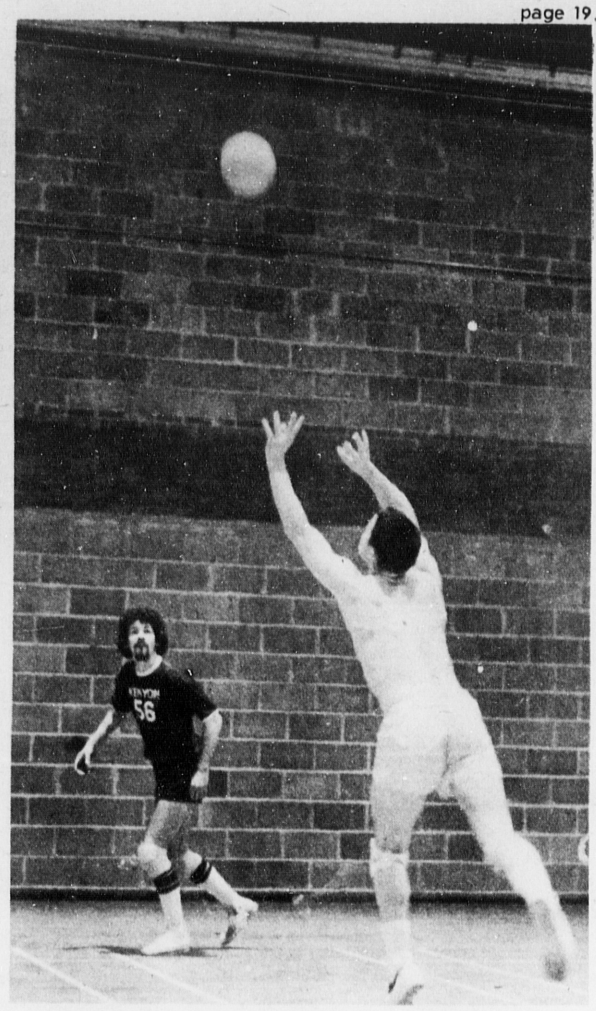
The top two teams in each division plus two wild card teams go to the playoffs in Boston. The only major problem confronting Middlebury at this time is Nordstrom's torn ankle ligaments, which were sustained in a practice session.

The NECVL hopes to receive sanction as a fullfledged NCAA league next season. League Sanctioning depends on the decision made by the NCAA at the end of this season which will conclude a two-year trial period.

The League has grown in size from fifteen teams to eighteen in those two years.

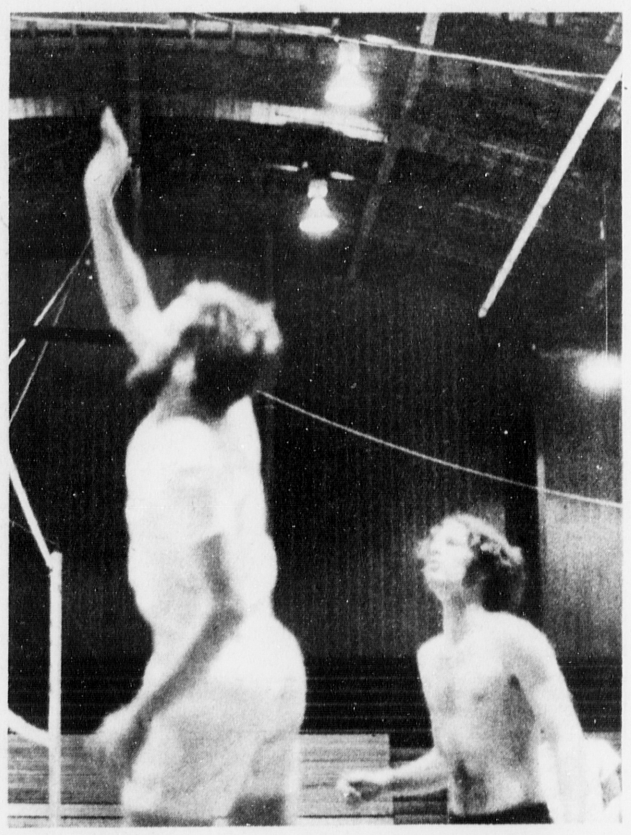
"My understanding is that we should get sanctioning next year", Nordstrom said.

Sanction will require that all games be refereed by NCAA officials. More importantly, the highest finishing varsity level team in the League championships would be invited to the NCAA volleyball finals.



Middlebury's Volleyball team is becoming more active in intercollegiate matches. Practicing here, clockwise from left to right, Paul Nordstrom sets one up,Jim Douglass serves, Tom Weeks sets for a Doug Bond spike,and Jim Douglass post-spike, watched by John Hedden. Photo by Ned Farquhar

Fotos By Farquhar



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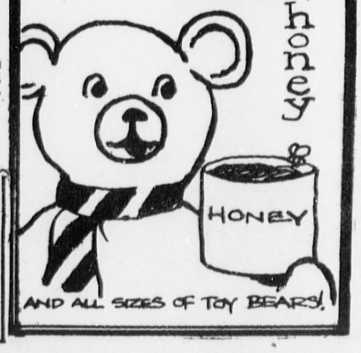

AND ALL SIZES OF TOY BEARS!

Announcements

Idi Amin Coming

The movie "Idi Amin" will be shown Wednesday, April 13, at 4:15 p.m. in Dana Auditorium.

Memorial Fund

Funds are still being collected for the Michael Grosz Memorial Fund. Make checks payable to that name and submit care of Box C3355.

Women's Lax

All girls interested in playing intramural lacrosse, sign up in Proctor. No experience necessary. For more information, contact Peggy Baldwin, C2741.

W U

Women's Union is still accepting the questionnaires sent to every woman student concerning medical and counseling services at Middlebury College.

Homecoming

"The Homecoming," a play by Harold Pinter, will be presented Thursday through Sunday April 14-17 at 8pm in Hepburn Zoo.

Tickets are available at Wright Theatre Box Office. Seating is limited.

Fiddle Contest

The Third Annual Vail Fiddle Contest and Craft Fair is scheduled for Saturday, April 2, in Lyndon Center, Vermont. Musicians and Crafts people will gather from all over New England.

The Fiddle Contest and Craft Fair begins at 12:30 pm at Lyndon State College.

Admission to the Fiddle Contest is $2.00. Supper will also be available for a small charge.

Geog. Lecture

On Thursday, April 14, the Geography Department will sponsor a public lecture by a visiting speaker. Dr. Edward J. Miles, Prof. of Geography and Director of the Canadian Studies Program at UVM, will discuss the topic: "Is an Independent Quebec Viable?" in Proctor Lounge at 4:00.

Africa Winter

It looks as if there will be a trip to East Africa (Kenya and Tanzania) next Winter Term, similar to that which had to be cancelled last January. All those interested please contact Dean Spencer in Old Chapel.

Course Guide

Due to low response, the **Student Course Guide** will not be published this spring. Many thanks from the staff to all those who volunteered their time and energy.

Chateau

Applications for students wishing to live in the Chateau next year are now available. Ask your French professor about it or the Directress of the Chateau. If you really want to speak French, get a form as soon as possible. The deadline is April 18.

Classifieds

House wanted in the Middlebury area this summer. At least three bedrooms. Contact Julie, Box C3379. 388-9317.

Lost: Silver, Hallmark mechanical pencil in or near library on 3/20/77. Please return to Kathy Pepe, Starr 108, Box 3277.

Alf the octopus says, Don't eat meat! No killing! No sacrifices! America is a land of Milk and honey! —Xanthus

Reward: for the return of the orange "Golden Acre Seeds" hat which was lost in Proctor. Greatly missed. Call 8-9387 and ask for Gary. Box 2779.

For sale: L.L. Bean Maine hunting boots. 16" high; size (men's) 8EE, fits women's 9. Excellent condition (too big for owner). Price negotiable. Contact Betsey, 8-2940, Starr 301.

Calculator for sale: Commodore portable and adaptor wit memory, percent, square root, reciprocal, square key, for $15. Betsy Seeley, box 3458.

Wanted: a good bicycle in decent condition: Name's Andy, Box 2316, Hepburn 221.

Study in New York City this summer. Columbia University offers over 400 undergraduate and professional school courses. For a bulletin write: Summer Session, Columbia University, 102C Low, N.Y., N.Y. 10027.

New age therapist and counselor. Balance through natural methods and color use. No charge for consultation. Lilia Saunders 388-7617.

Oh ye who loveth Michael Harrington, so do I. Find me.

WRMC-FM

Top Shows of the Coming Week

WEDNESDAY, March 30

6:30-9:30 Sunrise with Jamie Walker
9-12 The finest in contemporary music and new recordings with Jeff Brodsky
2:30-4:30 Folk Roots—New Routes with Ritchie Porter
5:30-6:30 The Afternoon Concert with Peter Gottesfeld
6:30-7 The Evening Report
7-8:05 The Electronic Rideboard
7:05-9 Accent on Cello—classical music with host Betsy Bryan
11:30-12 The Shadow
12 The Midnite LP

Thursday, March 31

6:30-9:30 Fall out of bed and turn on that radio, 'cause its Sally Kireker
12-2:30 Don't look now—its Allan Rau
4:30-5 Le Frog Show
5-6:30 The Afternoon Concert with host Ann Pagnotta
6:30-7 The Evening Report
7-7:05 The Electronic Rideboard—call 388-6323 day or night!
7:05-9 Chorusus Supremus—Host Pete Frew will play a selection of the world's greatest choral music.
9-12 Roaming with the Vermont Prairie with Cowboy Rick Ridder
12 The Midnite LP

Friday, April 1

9-12 Tired of the banal and mundane? Tune in for the Friday Morning Variety Show! Host Karl Smelker attains the zenith (not to mention the Motorola) of weird, live music.
9-12 The Scorpion Mood with Freddie J.

On or about midnite Friday, WRMC-FM will go off the air for spring vacation. Our staff, thereby, will have a chance to enjoy the sweet fruit of spring and, in some cases, undergo intense psychotherapy so that, on or about Sunday, April 10 we will return—better than ever!

RECORD OF THE WEEK

$3.99 $6.98 list
Jeff Beck-Jan Hammer Group Live
Long Journey-Michael Hurley
Bareback-Richard Torrence

$4.29 $6.98 list
Looks Like Phoebe Snow
Second Childhood-Phoebe Snow
Radio Ethiopia-Patti Smith
Fly Like An Eagle-Steve Miller

$4.99 $7.98 list
Rumours-Fleetwood Mac
Islands-The Band

$8.99 $14.98 list
Wings-Live!

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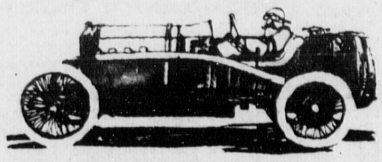
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